

NEW TOWNS. By Sir Montague Barlow

JUN 17 1946

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday
MAY 31, 1946

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PURDICK & SIMPSON, LTD. (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6622.

PERSONAL

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FARMHOUSE ACCOMMODATION in Sussex or near is required for parents and two young children on leave from Africa, for July until mid-August.—Box 207.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MARY, the letters are in our new Wall Safe which is hidden behind that atrocious photo of Aunt Agatha. Incidentally, it came from CHUBB, of 88, St. James's Street, S.W.1—the safe, not the photo.

MOTHS in furs, clothes, carpets and furniture can be effectively prevented. "Danemark" brand Moth Spray (with D.D.T. Gelgyl), 1 pint 4-post free from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester, makers of Wykamol for Death Watch Beetles.

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FOR SALE, very handsome hand-made Donegal Carpet (as new). Green, with beautiful border size, 12 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 2 in.—Write MINNIS, 106, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.

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SUPREME TROUT ANGLER'S OUTFIT. In carrier case. 2 Fly, 1 Spin Rods, 3 Reels and Lines to match. Col. Landing Net, Casts, Flies, Traces, Devons, etc., and all essentials. Everything brand new by leading maker. Seen London. Details, please write.—Box 204.

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36 COPIES of "Country Life" (minus Cross-word), from August, 1945, 30/-—Box 217.

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AN IDEAL SITUATION, quiet and secluded, yet close to Whitehall and only one minute from the Park and Underground Station. Well furnished, comfortable Hotel Bedrooms, fitted h. and c. basins, telephone and central heating, with and without private bathrooms.

From 16/6 per night, with breakfast. Attractive features include a particularly charming public lounge, Restaurant and private rooms for parties (fully licensed).

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THE ART OF GRACIOUS LIVING is studied, and demonstrated, to its fullest at Branksome Tower Hotel. An exclusive clientele evidences the approval of people accustomed to the world's best hotels. Every facility for pleasure, sport, or just plain idling, amid lovely surroundings, with private sea-promenade and pine-wooded cliffs. Flawless service at your elbow, a chef who is a gastronomic artist, and a wine cellar with an international reputation.

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ROYAL PIER HOTEL provides exquisite comfort. Immediately above the sea, facing south. Spacious and perfectly appointed. Vita-glass lounge and dining room. Centrally heated. Lift to all floors. Most bedrooms, double and single, have private bathrooms. Special terms for I.M. Forces. Telephone: Parnacombe 64 or 76. Telegrams: Tomkat, Parnacombe.

WOODY BAY HOTEL (fully licensed) and Manor House Hotel, Parnacombe, Devon (both under entirely new management). Spend spring in the miniature Switzerland of Devon. 150 acres of woodland in a beautiful bay, rising 1,000 feet from sea to moors. Own farm produce; exceptional comfort and cuisine. Apply for brochure. Special terms for I.M. Forces. Telephone: Parnacombe 64 or 76. Telegrams: Tomkat, Parnacombe.

GARDENING

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VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of Quality. We do the experimenting, not you!—W.J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

GARDENING

AHEAD of us—Nobody—Up to us—But a few for all Spring Bulbs and Flowering Plants. Anemone de Caen mixture of all colours, per 15/-; 2/- doz.; Begonia, 21/- per doz.; Gladiolus, 15/-; 2nd, 6/- per doz.; Lavender, 15/- per doz.; Paeonies, 21/- per doz.; Red Hot Poker, 12/- per doz.; Scabious, 12/- per doz.; Trollius, 15/- per doz.; Amariyllis, 15/- per doz.; the hardy Garden Amariyllis, 18/- per doz.; 1.9 each; Alstromeria Aurantiaca Splendens, Peruvian Lily, 30/- per 100, 4/- per doz. Sweet Pea, finest selected seeds, mixture of all colours, 10/- per oz., 5/6 per 1/2 oz.; packets, 1/- and 2/-; Delivered free for cash with order. Send for our Spring List, one penny stamp.—WINDMILL NURSERY (Dept. C.L.), Crawley, Sussex.

CUTHBERT'S TOMATO PLANTS. We are now booking orders for these famous varieties for delivery at the correct planting time. These plants are of the finest quality, producing heavy crops of well-flavoured fruit. Cuthbert's sensation. The standard variety for outdoor or greenhouse growing. Has stood the test of many years consistently giving heavy yield of well ripened fruit. Individually pot-grown plants, 7/6 doz. Bush Tomatoes—Stoner's "Dwarf Gem." The sensational achievement of that famous tomato hybridizer, Mr. Stoner. A bush that grows out of doors up to 3 ft. high without staking, pruning or special attention, bearing heavy crops of up to 10 lbs. of deliciously flavoured tomatoes of medium size from each plant. Individually pot-grown plants, from the raiser's seed, 1/6 doz. 3 doz., 30/-; Orders under 20/-, add 1/- post, etc. R. & G. CUTHBERT, 37, Goff's Oak, Henley, Growers since 1797.

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PETER JONES, Sloane Square, S.W.1, wish to buy secondhand Linens, Curtains, Furniture, China and Glass, Trunks and Suitcases in good condition.—Please write or telephone to the Department concerned, Sloane 3434.

ROLLS "Wraith" urgently required, previous chassis beyond repair, coachwork O.K. Prior limit £2,500.—Write: SECRETARY, 3, Portland Villas, Hove, Sussex.

STAMPS. Recently demobilised officer wishes to buy good stamp collection, old stamps and envelopes, etc.—no dealers.—Box 125.

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WANTED, pair (or two) Harris Tweed Trousers 43 in. waist, 32 leg, or suit for 6 ft. 3 in. gent.—Box 129.

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX No. 2576

MAY 31, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BUCKS—LONDON ABOUT 22 MILES

Town planning proposals preserve adjoining land from future development.

Occupying a choice situation in the centre of the property about 350 ft. up, facing S.W. and S.E.

THE TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE was erected in 1923 to the designs of a well-known architect. It is approached by a drive about 600 yds. in length with double lodge at entrance.

The accommodation on two floors is well arranged. Main hall 33 ft. by 25 ft. (ceiling at level) with gallery on two sides.

TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS include oak rose pergola sheltered by yew hedges. Hard tennis court and pavilion. Natural woodlands planted with bulbs, kitchen garden of 2 acres, orchard. Parklike pastures (under war-time cultivation).

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 86 ACRES

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Sheffield 29 miles, Doncaster 21 miles, Lincoln 24 miles, Nottingham 34 miles, Retford 2 miles.

The Freehold Residential, Agricultural and Woodland

GROVE ESTATE. 3890 ACRES

adjoining THE TOWN OF RETFORD and including

16 GOOD MIXED FARMS from 68 to 500 Acres, 8 SMALL HOLDINGS from 3 to 34 Acres

WOODLANDS, MANY COTTAGES and TWO SCHOOLS comprising

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Agricultural, Accommodation and Building Land on the outskirts of East Retford.

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THE WHOLE PRODUCES A GROSS AND ESTIMATED RENTAL OF ABOUT £3,650.

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WEST SOMERSET

Occupying an exceptional situation on the borders of Exmoor and commanding glorious views.

The Residence, which is built of brick, obtains the maximum amount of sunshine, is sheltered from the north, and is approached by a drive.

The well-arranged accommodation which is on two floors is as follows: Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices, including servants' hall and kitchen with Aga cooker.

Garage for two.

Companies' electric light and power. Central heating.

Water supply by gravitation.

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IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HUNTING. GOLF. POLO. RIDING.

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Stabling with flat of 5 rooms and bathroom over. Two modern cottages each with 4 rooms and a bathroom.

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THE VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY KNOWN AS

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By direction of Captain R. W. O. Arkwright.

COLLINSHAYES MANOR, BRUTON



Hall, 3-4 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, nursery suite, 3 bathrooms. Modernised offices. Out-buildings, stabling, gardener's cottage. DAIRY FARM (let at £234/10/- per annum). 376 ACRES. Vacant possession Manor and Woodlands. Auction at the Digby Hotel, Sherborne, on June 13, 1946. Particulars (price 2/- each). Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil. Land Agents: BENNETT & CO., Bruton. Solicitors: WITHERS & CO., Howard House, 4, Arundel Street, London, W.C.2.

By direction of Captain A. Petro.

CAISSON HOUSE, Combe Hay, Nr. BATH



Fine modernised Freehold Georgian Residence occupying lovely position. Hall, 3-4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, up-to-date offices. Cottages, bungalow, outbuildings. Grounds including walled kitchen garden. 35 ACRES. Auction June 12, 1946, 3 p.m., at Fortis Restaurant, Bath. Particulars (price 1/- each) Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil. Solicitors: DYMOND, FINESEON & TOSSWILL, Torquay.

By direction of Wing Commander E. D. Skepper.

THORPE UNDERWOOD HOUSE NORTHANTS

Market Harborough 8 miles. Northampton 12 miles. With Vacant Possession of the House.



Comfortable late Georgian House, enjoying extensive views. Hall, 6 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, complete offices. Conservatory. Electric light. Central heating. Garage and stabling. Gardener's cottage. Charming grounds with tennis court. Home Farm and house.

IN ALL ABOUT 96 ACRES

Auction at the Royal Hotel, Kettering, on Friday, June 14, 1946, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. LAMB & HOLMES, Kettering. Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Northampton.

WITH VACANT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THE RENOWNED

LIMPLEY STOKE HOTEL, Near BATH Fully licensed. Superbly constructed and modernised Hotel with ample reception rooms, 50 bedrooms (h. & c.), basins, 12 bathrooms. Extensive gardens and grounds, 10 acres. Together with 3 Secondary Residences. Also

THE CLIFFE, LIMPLEY STOKE

A charming Country House adjoining, containing: 4 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage. Lodge. Cottage. Gardens and grounds 10 acres. Auction in the early summer (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester. Solicitors: Messrs. CLAUDE BARKER & PARTNERS, Westminster Bank Chambers, 153, The Parade, Watford.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL MANOR HOUSE

12 miles north of London.

Adjoining a small town with first-rate rail and other facilities, quietly placed in its own beautiful grounds of about 9 ACRES with considerable future possibilities for development.

BEAUTIFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE partly timbered and containing 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, fine hall and panelled reception rooms, billiards room, etc. All main services. Large garage, stabling and 2 cottages. Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8 Hanover Street, London, W.1. (9948)



AMIDST SPLENDID SCENERY in the HILLS IMMEDIATELY ABOVE BATH

Bath 10 miles. Marshfield 1½ miles. Chippenham 12 miles.

THE IMPORTANT, FREEHOLD, AGRICULTURAL, SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE ASHWICKE HALL ESTATE

Comprising an imposing Castelled Residence, most lavishly fitted, together with ASHWICKE GRANGE FARM (422 acres, vacant possession Michaelmas, 1946), STAB FARM (36 acres), numerous small holdings (some vacant possession Michaelmas, 1946), blocks of accommodation land, 2 lodges, and other cottages.

VALUABLE WOODLANDS & STANDING TIMBER in all about 919 ACRES, affording a first-class and widely known shoot. The reputed Lordship of the Manor is included.

To be Sold by Auction (unless privately sold) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, at the Angel Hotel, Chippenham, Wednesday, June 19, 1946. Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester, or of the Solicitors: Messrs. CHARLES LUCAS & MARSHALL, Mansion House Street, Newbury.



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

WILTSHIRE

In the centre of Duke of Beaufort's Hunt. Within easy reach of Chippenham and Bath.



A WELL-FITTED COUNTRY HOUSE

12 bedrooms with nursery, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE. AMPLE STABLING.

HOME FARM in hand.



FOR SALE WITH 160 ACRES.

PRICE £14,500

View by order of WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

NEWMARKET 30 MILES A STUD FARM OF 65 ACRES

35 LOOSE BOXES

including foaling and stallion boxes, 8 paddocks, Newmarket fencing. Main water laid on, covering yard and food store rooms.

GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

containing 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light. Central heating throughout.

Manager or stud groom's house. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms. Central heating throughout.

Bungalow and 4 cottages.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Stud Farm might be sold without Manor House.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

(40,547)

OXFORDSHIRE

CENTRE OF THE OLD BERKSHIRE HUNT

2 miles from a village. 16 miles Oxford. Excellent train service to London.

Attractive old Tudor Manor House with additions of the Georgian period, soundly constructed of stone, with stone slate roof.

In excellent order and approached by a carriage drive. Hall, 4 reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Company's electric light and power. Main water. Gas laid on throughout. Independent hot water. Central heating. Garages, stabling, cottage.

Measured well-timbered grounds with well-stocked kitchen garden and fruit trees.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (6,323)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

ISLE OF WIGHT COAST

WITH LONG FRONTAGE TO THE SEA

Wonderful position, in an unspoilt part, facing south with beautiful sea views

Fine Modern House extremely well planned and fitted

Entrance hall, lounge (45 ft. x 28 ft.), 2 large reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete offices. (The house is very spacious and it can easily be enlarged.)

Companies' electric light and water. Central heating throughout.

Large garage.

The land comprises 7½ acres of pasture and arable and 2½ acres of cliff.

ABOUT 10 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (35,816)

Telegrams:
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Reading 4441
Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4 ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Freshly in the Market for Sale.

500 ft. above sea level, with panoramic views.

NEAR NEWBURY

Approached by a drive with Entrance Lodge, which buses pass to Newbury (4 miles).

A LUTYENS' STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE

3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices with Aga cooker and staff sitting room. 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

PARKLIKE MEADOWLAND, IN ALL 28 ACRES.

Main water. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichenyer, Picoy, Lond."

C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I.

90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Sporting Estate for Sale by Private Treaty.

12 miles north of Blairgowrie.

ASHINTULLY CASTLE

Situated in Strathardle, Perthshire

**3,280 ACRES
MAINLY GROUSE
MOOR**

Bag about 200 brace until 1943.

ASHINTULLY CASTLE
with 4 public rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and domestic offices. Garages. Kennels. 2 houses and entrance lodge.

TWO SHEEP FARMS.

TWO TROUT LOCHS.

FARM RENTS £416 per annum.

Apply, Sole Agent: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

HISTORICAL RESIDENCE.

OXFORD 9 MILES. In beautiful old village on gravel. Secluded lovely 15th-century house in excellent order. Great hall with minstrel's gallery, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 8-10 bedrooms. Main electricity, hot water and central heating (thermostatic controlled). Telephone. Aga cooker. Garages, stabling. Cottage. Beautifully timbered grounds, lawns, flower beds, walled kitchen and fruit gardens, 2 greenhouses, orchard. 2nd cottage and wet and dry boathouses nearby can also be had.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,284)

SOMERSET. Five minutes walk station. Charming 15th-century house. Three reception, 2 bath, 5 bedrooms. All main services. Flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. **4,000 GUINEAS.** Freehold. Possession September.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,613)

PICTURESQUE OLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE.

OXON-BERKS BORDERS, 10 miles Oxford. Nicely away from, but convenient for, main road with bus route. Charming old brick, stone and tiled house in excellent condition and full of old oak. Lounge hall, 2-3 reception, 4 bath, 6 bedrooms. Main electricity and power, central heating, telephone. Garages, workshops and stores, staff rooms. Inexpensive gardens, crazy paving, hard tennis court, orchard (over 100 choice trees), kitchen garden and grassland, including RIVERSIDE GARDEN with landing stage and BOATHOUSE.—Recommended. TRESIDDER AND Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (16,138)

£8,000.

WEST SUSSEX. Convenient for Fittleworth and Pulborough. Lovely position protected from development. **CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE** in good order throughout. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, 6-10 bedrooms. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. TELEPHONE. Vita glass. Garages, stabling. Attractive gardens. Kitchen gardens, excellent fruit, and grassland.—Inspected and recommended, TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (15,651)

16 ACRES.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

(Regent 8222, 15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



BLACKDOWN HOUSE, PYRFORD

In a lovely wooded locality between Byfleet and Woking, Surrey. Fronting on to Common. Close to various golf courses.

WELL PLACED FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY



with double carriage drive to imposing house of character containing panelled hall, 3 panelled reception rooms, billiard room, loggia, winter garden, 10 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, 4 baths and complete offices. Main services. Central and domestic hot water installations. Stabling, garages, 2 cottages, substantial out-buildings. Inexpensive and well-timbered gardens and grounds with kitchen gardens and woodlands in all about 5 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, June 26, 1946, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold). Solicitors: MESSRS. EDELL & CO., Revenue House, 7 and 8, Poultry, E.C.2. Particulars from the joint Auctioneers: MESSRS. HARRODS LTD., 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Kensington 1490), and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Regent 8222).

On the outskirts of one of the prettiest villages in Gloucestershire, 340 to 400 ft. up amid the Cotswolds.

AVENING HOUSE, AVENING

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



containing hall, 3 fine reception rooms, 2 staircases, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Own electric light and water. Central heating. Lodge, stabling, garage. Groom's room and out-buildings.

Inexpensive gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, meadow and woodlands, in all ABOUT 10½ ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday, June 4 next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold). Solicitors: MESSRS. CLARK & SMITH, Malmesbury, Wilts.

Particulars and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Regent 8222).

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

By direction of Lieut.-Col. Sir Ian Walker Bart, D.S.O.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION. EXCEPT TWO COTTAGES

In the heart of productive agricultural district and 3 market towns. Over 300 ft. above sea level. HAMSTALL HALL FARM, HAMSTALL RIDWARE, STAFFS. 11 miles from Burton-on-Trent

Important and historic Residential, Agricultural and Sporting Property, sunny slope, with extensive views. Elizabethan home-stead, halls, 2 reception and gun room, 2 staircases, 7 bed and dressing rooms carrying period and linen-fold panelling. Offices. Garage, 3 sets of farm buildings, 9 cottages, school house. Rich pasture and arable lands of about 575½ acres providing rough shooting, trout and grayling fishing in the River Blythe. Co.'s electric light. Own water supply.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Queen's Hotel, Burton-on-Trent at 3 p.m., unless previously sold.

Solicitors: MESSRS. HENRY GREENALL & CO., 3, Warwick Street, Warrington, Lancs. Particulars and plan from Charter Land Agents: MESSRS. SMITH-WOLLEY & CO., Collingham, Newark, Notts., and the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1 (Regent 8222).

SUFFOLK—NORFOLK BORDERS

5 miles from Great Yarmouth, 7 miles from Lowestoft.

FRITTON HALL

Unique Small Residential Agricultural and Sporting Estate of 100 Acres.

Residence of 4 reception, 8 bed and 2 bathrooms with garages, stabling, lovely gardens in a delightful woodland setting, with frontage to and wonderful views over FRITTON LAKE. Sailing, rowing, bathing and fishing.

Farmery, lodge, 4 cottages, woodlands.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, June 26 next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold). Solicitors: MESSRS. LUCAS & WYLLYS, 5, South Quay, Great Yarmouth. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1 (Reg. 8222).

(WIM. 0061)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

AUCEPS, MAIDENHEAD
FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE occupying one of the best positions on the Bray Reach of the Thames, containing 9 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms. Large garage and boat-house. Gardens and grounds of about 5½ acres, having over 400 feet of river frontage and affording site for future development.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

No. 9, CHAUNTRY RD., MAIDENHEAD
let at £45/10/0 per annum.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION at The Bear Hotel, Maidenhead, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, June 4th, 1946.

Particulars, price 1/-, from the Auctioneer: REGINALD A. C. SIMMONDS, 18-20, High Street, Maidenhead (Tel. No.: Maidenhead 666); the Solicitors: Messrs. HUGHES, HOOKER AND CO., 2, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4 (Tel. No.: Mansion House 9426/7).

SOUTH NORFOLK. FOR SALE with vacant possession. Charming situate attractive **FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** containing 3 reception, 6 bedrooms and bathroom. Known as **MUNDHAM HOUSE, MUNDHAM** (10 miles south of Norwich), with gardens and grounds, excellent FRUIT ORCHARDS planted with a large number of best-class apple trees, young, clean and in full bearing, as also Todd's well-known Cardinal raspberries canes; in all 10 acres. By order of the Executors of the late Mrs. M. E. Todd (deceased). Sale Saturday, June 22, at 2 o'clock at the Royal Hotel, Norwich.—Particulars and conditions of sale of the auctioneers, SPELMANS, 17, Bank Plain, Norwich, and of the Vendors' Solicitors, MESSRS. MILLS & REEVE, 74, Upper Close, Norwich.

WANTED

BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT. Modernised Period House in village, 5/6 bed, etc. Small garden and paddock. Near main line station.—"Mrs. J." c/o MESSENGER, MORGAN AND MAY, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Guildford.

DEVON OR CORNWALL. Wanted to purchase, possession now or in twelve months, small residence with land and frontage to coast or river. As alternative would consider country estate in picturesque surroundings, reasonable price.—Particulars, including outgoings and income, if any, to private advertiser, BROOKS, 19, Glen View Road, Burnley, Lancashire.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND OR WALES. Wanted to purchase, small House in country, 4 or 5 bedrooms, main electricity, and a good meadow, with some fishing and, if possible, rough shooting.—Box 195.

WANTED

HEREFORDSHIRE, NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE OR SOUTH WORCESTERSHIRE. Country Estate required, 100-250 acres, with small manor house and several cottages.—Particulars to purchaser's Agents, FRANK SMITH, WILSON & CO., Somerset House, 37, Temple Street, Birmingham 2.

IRELAND. Sporting and residential properties. Estates managed.—STOKES AND QUIRKE, M.I.A.A., 33, Kildare Street, Dublin. Also at Clonmel and Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

KENT OR SUSSEX areas preferred. Wanted for two or three months from June to the end of August, a nicely furnished modern Country House, with every modern convenience, including 6 bedrooms, 2 or 3 reception rooms; must have a nice garden with a garage for two cars. Wanted by careful tenants.—Please reply to Box 4515, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

N. DEVON, SOMERSET, CORNWALL COAST, SANDS. Wanted to rent for August, House or Cottage, modern conveniences, 5 bedrooms. Very careful tenants.—Box 196.

SURREY OR SUSSEX. Required to purchase, 5 to 6 beds, 3 rec., 2 baths, 5 to 20 acres.—WALLIS & WALLIS, 146, High Street, Guildford. Phone: 4307; or 200, High Street, Lewes, Sussex. Phone: 144.

W. COUNTRY. Wanted by two ladies, small House or part of country house, unfurnished; 5 bed., 2 sitting-rooms, kitchen, etc. All main services essential. Use of garage.—Box 96.

FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE. "Finchampstead Ridges." A Modern Character House incorporating every up-to-date convenience and in tip-top order, incomparably situated in a charming woodland setting just below the National Trust's Finchampstead Ridges. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, fine, light, airy, modern kitchenette beautifully equipped, laundry, etc. Garage. 3 acres, including tennis lawn and woodlands, £6,500 Freehold, WATTS & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Wokingham, Berks. Tel. 123.

DORSET VILLAGE. Jacobean style Residence, modernised; 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, maids' room, good offices. About 1½ acres. £7,750 freehold, possession.—RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Estate Agents, Broadstone, Dorset.

GLOS. Attractive Cotswold Residence. 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Stabling, garage. Electric light. Garden with hard tennis court. Land available. £7,500.—R. J. TUCKETT & SON, Tetbury, Glos.

FOR SALE

EAST SUSSEX (coast 7 miles). Most charming Early Tudor Manor House. Magnificent old oak beams and polished floors. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating; main electricity. Garage and barn. Greenhouse. Delightful gardens with paddock and orchard, 3 acres. £9,750 freehold. Vacant possession.—Details, RODERICK T. INNES, Estate Offices, Crowborough. Tel. 46.

ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. For Sale by private treaty, delightful Mansion and grounds extending to 14 acres (approximately) known as "Stone Cross," Ulverston. ½ mile railway station, easy reach of sea. Ideal situation. Ample accommodation school or hotel. T. B. JACKSON, Estate Agent, Carnforth.

ESSEX. Ashford Lodge, Halstead. Particularly well-built red brick and tiled Residence (1923). Lounge hall, 4 reception, 10 bed, 2 bath. Good offices, stabling, garages, double cottage, lodge, farmery, choice gardens. Exceptional pasture land, in all 88 acres. With possession of house and gardens. Price £11,000.—STANLEY MOGER, O.B.E., F.A.I., Halstead.

HAYWARDS HEATH. Within 10 minutes walk of the station. Beautiful modern Residence, 3 reception rooms and loggia, 7-8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garage and out-buildings. Charming simple gardens, lake and woodland in all 23 acres. £20,000 freehold.—SCOTT PITCHER, Estate Office, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

KENYA. Lovely climate, 7,600 ft. altitude. Estate of 17,000 acres. Furnished stone House, 16 rooms, electric light, inside sanitation, telephone, 6 bedrooms, h. and c. water, 900 cattle, 30 horses, 200 acres pyrethrum. Lorry, cars, tractors, etc. Well developed property, 8-10 per cent. proposition and capable large increase profit, 55/- per acre walk in, walk out.—COL. MURRAY, Nairobi, Kenya.

MAIDENHEAD. Freehold detached House with private creek to river. Accom. comprises 10 bed, 4 large rec., usual offices. Garage and stabling. 1½ acres of garden. Vacant possession on completion. £5,000. Fixtures at valuation.—Owner's agents, GILLARD & CO., 4, Spring Street, W.2. Padd. 8044/45.

RINGWOOD. on high ground. For Sale, freehold, vacant possession. Most attractive modern detached Residence, in 5 acres grounds and land, 3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bath, garage, main e.l. and water. Phone. Charming surroundings, exceptionally fine views. Price £5,000.—Strongly recommended by 25 Agents: MYDDLETON & MAJOR, F.A.I., 15, High Street, Salisbury.

FOR SALE

SURREY AND SUSSEX. Several attractive detached Houses available, £2,500 to £5,000. 4 beds, bath, 2 rec. Garage, large gardens. On main lines to Town.—A. GORDEN SOAR & SON, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Tel. ABBey 7107/8.

WATFORD. Well-built detached House in sea. Station 1½ miles, London 1½ hours. For sale with immediate possession, modern House of character, standing in 3 acres of fully developed and productive gardens. 3 reception, 4 principal, 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Every hour saving convenience in perfect running order. A five-figure sum was invested in this property in 1935 and a substantial price is now required.—Box 52.

YORKSHIRE DALES. Charming! ated, 5 miles from Askrigg and 3 miles bus route in secluded hamlet, are modernised 17th-century Cottage; contains 4 bedrooms (1 h. and c.), 2 sitting rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and w.c., plumbing, artistic stone fireplaces, garage, games room and other useful out-buildings. Small formal garden with fruit and dripping well. Price £1,800.—Box 97.

TO LET

CAITHNESS, Thurso. To Let unfurnished. Charming House and Public Rooms. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and servants' rooms. Electric light. Garage. Shooting (ground and partridge), trout fishing on Loch. £10 per annum.—Apply, C. W. INGRAM, 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

CO. TIPPERARY. Small furnished House. Bath and e.l., 2 sitting and 5 bedrooms. Garden, garage and good stabling. Hunting, 2 packs, fishing and shooting. Good town and tennis club 2½ miles. To be let short or long period.—Box 120.

THORPNESS, SUFFOLK. Brick bungalow to let furnished, near sea. Living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, h. and c. indoor sanitation, gas lighting and cooking. Short or long period. 3½ gns. weekly.—White, The Links, Laxfield, Woodbridge Suffolk.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

EAST SUSSEX

In an exceptional position some 450 feet above sea level and commanding magnificent views.

An Attractive Residence

with 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, bathroom,
Main electricity and water,
Splendid brick-built cottage,
Matured pleasure gardens of

ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £7,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,660)

LOS. AND HEREFORD BORDERS

In a splendid position commanding delightful far-reaching views.

A WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

with 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 18 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms,
PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT. WATER
SUPPLY FROM SPRING.
Well timbered gardens, lawns, tennis court, flower gardens,
etc., in all

ABOUT 7 1/2 ACRES

Price Freehold £8,500. Vacant Possession.

Also other 44 acres with 2 small stone-built houses and
stabling available for sale in addition.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,665)

HERTS (4 Miles Berkhamsted)

Occupying a fine position in unspoilt country, some 500 feet above sea level and commanding delightful views.



A PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

Approached by a Drive with Entrance Lodge.

3-4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, COMPANY'S WATER AND GAS.

TWO COTTAGES, GARAGE, NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

The grounds are matured and inexpensive to maintain:
they include lawns with room for two tennis courts, garden
and playground, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden,
orchard, etc., in all ABOUT 6 ACRES.

Price Freehold £8,500. Vacant Possession.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,679)

CAMBS AND ESSEX BORDERS

In an attractive position surrounded by open country and commanding good views.

A BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.
MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. MODERN
DRAINAGE. Well-timbered gardens, ORCHARD, arable
and a SMALL POULTRY FARM. In all

ABOUT 9 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2456)

UNDER 30 MILES N.W. OF LONDON

In a fine position 500 feet above sea level with splendid views
An Ideal Property for a School, Institution, Country Club, etc.

Large entrance hall, 4 reception, 20 bedrooms (most having
fitted basins, h. & c.), 5 bathrooms, splendid domestic
offices with servants' hall. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND
WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.
TWO COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGE. ALSO
SMALL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, at present let at a
nominal rent. Beautifully timbered grounds, hard tennis
court, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about

30 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

NEAR CHESHAM AND GREAT MISSENDEN

Under one hour to City and West End. Open views to the south.

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE.
up to date and in good
order.4 bedrooms, bathroom,
3 reception rooms.MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND WATER.

GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £4,750. VACANT POSSESSION.

Furniture and furnishings might also be sold.

Personally inspected. Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

480 FEET UP.

NEAR BANBURY

Hunting with three packs within easy reach.

OLD STONE-BUILT
HOUSE.Eight bedrooms, 2 attics,
2 bathrooms, 3 reception
rooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

AMPLE WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Aga cooker.

HUNTER STABLING for 9

Garages. Two good cot-
tages. Useful outbuildings.

Attractive old gardens. Useful paddock. ABOUT 10 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE.

Personally inspected by the Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

32, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: VICTORIA 3012/3

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDER

A charming miniature estate in the heart of lovely country

42 ACRES IN EXTENT

20 miles from the coast. 30 miles from London.

Excellent main line electric train service to City and West End. Good bus service.
The delightful and compact Georgian-style Residence contains: 3 reception rooms,
large games or billiards room, winter garden or sun room, 4 bathrooms, 9 bedrooms,
compact domestic offices.

Main water and electric light. Modern drainage system. Central heating.
Two modern and roomy lodges. Chauffeur's lodge. Modern garage (4 cars) and stabling
for 6 horses, harness room, etc.

The old established pleasure grounds, with their beautiful timbered trees and conifers,
and adorned by rhododendrons, are a delightful feature of the property.

Many thousands of pounds were spent on this property immediately prior to the war,
and is in excellent order and condition throughout. The house and grounds, owing to
its unique size and character, are inexpensive to maintain.

Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.

Certain items of furniture, carpets, soft furnishings, etc., garden tools and equipment
can be taken over at valuation in the usual way.

For further particulars, price and order to view, apply: Messrs. BERNARD THORPE
AND PARTNERS, 32, Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: VICTORIA 3012/3), or to Messrs.
RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 1032.)

ALFRED J. BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS

ASHFORD, KENT. Telephone: 327

By Order of the Public Trustee.

KENT—BETWEEN ASHFORD AND NEW ROMNEY

THE BURNT OAK ESTATE, ORLESTONE

960 ACRES

TWO MODERATE SIZED
RESIDENCES, both with
vacant possession.FARMS, ACCOMMODA-
TION LAND. COTTAGES.
AND 570 ACRES WELL-
TIMBERED SPORTING
WOODLANDS.AUCTION at ASHFORD
JULY 2

as a Whole or in 20 Lots.

Illustrated particulars and plans (2/-): ALFRED J. BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH AND
SONS, Ashford, Kent.184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

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Kensington
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GENTLEMAN'S FARM 100 ACRES

Easy reach Eastbourne.

In a lovely unspoiled district.

FINE MODERNISED TUDOR HOUSE

3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bath. 70 acres
grass, 11 woods, orchards. Good buildings,
etc. for 20. FREEHOLD £8,000

Just available.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND
BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3.
(Kens. 0152-3.)



Just offered.

PAIGNTON, DEVON

In lovely country 2 miles from the town.
Facing south overlooking orchards and
farmlands.

Charming House of character, 3 recep-
tion, 7 bedrooms, bath. Main electricity
and every convenience. Standing in
gardens. 1/2 ACRE. Further land
might be had.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD £5,000

Quick inspection advisable.

IN LOVELY SMALL PARK
NORFOLK

80 miles London adjoining quaint old town.
Dignified and somewhat historical Resi-
dence of great character, approached by
short avenue. 4 rec., 8 or 10 bed., 3 bath-
rooms. Main electricity and water. Central
heating. Fine old garden and beautifully
timbered park.

16 ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500
or might be sold with gardens only, about
3 Acres.

Immediate possession.

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(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
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SUSSEX

Attractive position in lovely unspoilt country.

STONE-BUILT CHARACTER RESIDENCE



All further particulars of the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1 (C.2718)

12-16 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Picture gallery. Central heating. Main electricity and water.

Three Cottages. Garage. Stabling.

Part of the gardens are at present run as an income producing (£200 p.a.) MARKET GARDEN. Pasture, woodland and larch plantation.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 45 ACRES

UNIQUE 200 YEARS OLD WINDMILL

CONVERTED INTO AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED AND APPOINTED



Situate amidst unspoilt North Norfolk country. Fine sea and land views. 6 bed (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Excellent water. Garage. Large barn. **3/4 ACRE GARDEN. IDEAL FOR RETIRED GENT.** MAN. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. 2 well-known Golf Courses within few miles. Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.579)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

SUNNINGDALE. 1 mile station and golf course. Close to bus and Green Line services. PERFECTLY CHARMING HOUSE, red brick, Georgian style, facing due south, built on concrete 6 inches thick. 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Self-contained flat (2 rooms and bath). All services, power plugs. Central heating. Garage (4 rooms and bath) for 3 cars. Terraced garden; paths to bridge over stream. Natural woodland bounded by commonland. **ABOUT 1 1/2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £15,000. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.**

COTSWOLD HILLS BETWEEN CIRENCESTER AND CHELTENHAM. Lovely old stone-built House (traditional) in old-world village famous for its Roman occupation. Station close at hand and extensive woodland. 3 large reception, kitchen with "Aga" cooker, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Petrol gas lighting (main electricity at end of year). Water supply by gravitation. Central heating. Garage. Small but most attractive garden. **FREEHOLD £6,000. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.**

BETWEEN ALDERSHOT AND FARNHAM. 400 ft. above sea level on sand and gravel soil. ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE, erected 1932, on two floors only. Sussex cottage style, tilehung leaded lights, oak beams and open fireplaces, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Garage. Small garden of 1/4 ACRE. **FREEHOLD £4,800. EARLY POSSESSION.**

VALE OF WHITE HORSE

Cricklade 2 miles. Cirencester 12 miles.



CHARMING STONE-BUILT PERIOD HOUSE PART TUDOR AND PART GEORGIAN

4 reception, 9 bedrooms, oak timbered interior, 4 bathrooms. Garages, stabling. Main electricity and water. Central heating. "Aga" cooker. 2 modern cottages. Delightful grounds, hard court, orchard and paddock. **IN ALL 3 1/2 ACRES FREEHOLD £7,000**

Joint Agents: R. J. TUCKETT & SON, Tetbury (Tel. 6); RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BETWEEN HIGH WYCOMBE AND MARLOW

Immediately adjacent to golf course (private access). A never-to-be-spoilt position commanding beautiful views of Chiltern Hills. LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE of pleasing design. 3 reception, offices with mahogany sitting room, 6 bedrooms (b. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Main water, gas and electricity. Central heating. Garage. Lovely gardens of **JUST UNDER AN ACRE. FREEHOLD £6,750. POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.**

BETWEEN WOKINGHAM AND CAMBERLEY

Near Sandhurst and other Staff Colleges. Regular bus services. Well-built modern House in grounds of about an acre, 3 reception 6 bedrooms, bathroom. All main services. Central heating. Garage (brick and concrete) with flat over. Lawns, kitchen garden, shady trees, etc. **FREEHOLD £5,500. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.**

UPPER WARLINGHAM.

Between stations and old village. 700 ft. above sea level; magnificent views due south. Distinctive House, about 30 years old, extremely well built. 3 reception (2 large), hall with mosaic floor, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All services. Central heating. No garage but large shed easily convertible. Mature grounds, very good orchard, in all just under 2 ACRES. **FREEHOLD £6,000. EARLY POSSESSION.**

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Regen: 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Circa 1600. ONLY 3,000 GUINEAS



A THATCHED COTSWOLD COTTAGE

Between Evesham and Cheltenham. Modernised. Main water, electricity. Two reception, 3 bed., bath., offices. **1/2 ACRE GARDEN.**

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

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A COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Part centuries old, set in matured, timbered grounds with drive approach. Four rec., 6 bed., 2 bath. Playroom or studio 45 ft. Mains. Two garages. Excellent cottage. Swimming pool. **2 1/2 ACRES. Some rough shooting rights. £7,950.**

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

TUDOR AND GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

Colchester 5 miles.

A PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE

with lovely Georgian front and well-proportioned rooms. Modernised and restored. Three rec., 6 bed., 2 bath. Mains and central heating. Garage, stabling and cottage. **ONE ACRE, including walled garden. Orchard.**

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

WEST SUSSEX DOWNS—circa 1717

Between Horsham and the coast.



AN ANCIENT TITHE BARN MODERNISED

Enlarged and restored. Wealth oak beams. Three reception, 4 bedrooms fitted basins, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Aga. Main services. Garage. Three-roomed bungalow. Delightful garden and orchard **NEARLY 2 ACRES. Just available.**

Price on application to the Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co.

DREWEATT WATSON & BARTON

Estab. 1759

NEWBURY.

Tel.: Newbury 1

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS

Newbury 4 1/2 miles. Paddington just over the hour.

AN UNUSUAL SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

newly in the market and occupying a picked position.

An entirely remodelled and refitted house, retaining the spaciousness of a larger one and in faultless condition throughout. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, gallery hall, 4-5 reception rooms, model domestic offices. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Heated garage 4 cars. 8 COTTAGES. Stabling 3 horses.

Grounds with walled kitchen garden in first-class order and of great appeal to any keen gardener.

SMALL PARK 25 ACRES IN ALL PRICE £22,000 FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: Messrs. DREWEATT WATSON & BARTON, Newbury, who thoroughly recommend this property.

WANTED

A NICE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE of 4-5 bedrooms, a few acres and cottage essential.

AN ESTATE between Newbury and Gloucester, 12-14 beds and about 300 acres. **GOOD PRICES PAID FOR THE RIGHT PROPERTIES.**

Messrs. DREWEATT WATSON & BARTON have two genuine applicants requiring such properties.

KING & CHASEMORE

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Tel.:
Horsham 11.

SURREY. In rural situation on slope of Leith Hill with fine views over surrounding countryside. Gentleman's small **AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 90 ACRES** (30 acres woodland). **16th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE** with 5 bed (b. and c.), bath, 3 reception rooms, etc. Main electric light and water. Good farm buildings. Cottage. **PRICE £12,000.**

Sole Local Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, EARLY JULY (unless Sold Privately)

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS. Very attractive **TUDOR HUNTING ESTATE** of 3 bed., bath., 2 reception. Main services, central heating. Six exceptional modern Loose Boxes, cottage and 23 acres.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

SUSSEX. Six miles Haywards Heath (Southern Electric). **UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE**, with glorious views. **PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE** with 15 bed., 4 bath., lounge, billiards, and 3 reception rooms. Central heating, electric light and water. Modern stabling and garages. Five cottages (one in hand). Two farms let off (possession of one could be arranged).

IN ALL ABOUT 200 ACRES. FREEHOLD £18,000.

Sole Local Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

IDEAL FOR SCHOOL, INSTITUTION, OR SIMILAR PURPOSE
HORSHAM 4 MILES. STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE with 21 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms. Main electric light and water. Garage and stabling. Flat. Grounds of about 10 acres. Rent unfurnished on long lease at nominal rental rising to £400 p.a., tenant accepting property in present condition.

KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham.

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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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(10 lines)

BASINGSTOKE 5, READING 11 MILES SANGUILO MANOR

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

Ready for occupation June 24; beautifully fitted.



Lounge hall, 5 reception,
9 principal, 6 servants' bedrooms, 7 baths. Central heating. Company's electricity. Attractive grounds.

8 cottages. Garages.

Farmery.

53½ ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, June 6, at 3 p.m., by Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS, Basingstoke, Reading and at Henley; and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

HERTS—ESSEX BORDERS

CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE



3 reception, 5 bedrooms,
2 bath. Main water and drains. Central heating. Main electricity expected shortly. Cottage. Attractive gardens and paddock.

8 ACRES

TO BE SOLD with Possession

Inspected and recommended: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (83,497)

By direction of Major the Hon. Marcus Pelham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—OXFORDSHIRE BORDERS

HUNTING WITH THE GRAFTON AND BICESTER.

HINTON HOUSE, 10 MILES FROM BANBURY

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent office with "Esse" cooker. Company's electricity, ample water, modern drainage. Stabling, garage, lodge, model farmhouse, buildings, 5 cottages.

In all 270 ACRES

Or the residence would be sold with 3 COTTAGES AND 69 ACRES, with VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION as a whole or in lots (unless previously sold) at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, S.W.4, on Thursday, June 6, 1946, at 3 p.m., by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Auction particulars from the Agents.



NEAR WINCHESTER

ATTRACTIVE EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE

3 reception, 18 bedrooms,
9 bath. Aga cooker. Garages. Stabling. Central heating. Main electricity.

Cottage. Gardens.

MEADOWS
20 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

PRICE £16,500

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (60,073)



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(Established 1799)

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FISHERS HILL, HOOK HEATH, WOKING

Adjacent to three Golf Courses.



Garage for three cars.

Well-wooded grounds and kitchen garden, in all
ABOUT 12 ACRES

The **FREEHOLD** will be offered for Sale by Auction by Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. at The London Auction Mart, 155 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, July 18, 1946 (unless previously sold privately).

Particulars may be obtained from:

The Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND & SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
The Auctioneers: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

SURREY



In delightful district between Leatherhead and Guildford. Convenient for station and golf.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, fitted basins, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, model offices. Central heating, main services. Garage. Landscape garden of about ¾ ACRE
FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD with possession in October.
Details of Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

"THE CROFT," BICKLEY PARK

Close to Chislehurst and Bickley Stns. with frequent service of electric trains to Town, about 12 miles journey. The attractive modern Georgian style House containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating, main services. 2 garages. Excellent 4-roomed flat and shady garden of about 1¼ Acres inc. fine orchard.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on June 19 next. Joint Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair; and BAXTER PAYNE & LEPPER, Bromley, Kent.



23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

About 35 miles London. Perfect seclusion. High up, with glorious views.



FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER. 13 bed and dressing rooms, 5 baths, billiards and 4 reception. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garages for 7. 3 cottages. Lovely gardens and park with 5-ACRE LAKE. About 320 ACRES.

For sale at a very low price.—

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor.
1441

By direction of W. H. L. Ewart, Esq., C.B.E.

BROADLEAS, DEVIZES, WILTSHIRE

Delightful situation 400 ft. up on Greensand. South aspect. Glorious views to the Downs.
FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER

(WITH POSSESSION)

Set within lovely gardens with magnificent old trees and surrounded by grandly timbered park. 7 best bedrooms, dressing rooms and 4 servants' bedrooms, 5 baths, 4 or 5 reception. Beautifully appointed and in first-rate order. 4 cottages.

HOME FARM

with house, cottage and good buildings, 70 acres (let at £205 p.a.).

Picturesque old mill and cottage with mill pond.

In all about 124 acres

For Sale Privately or by Auction on June 19 in Three Lots.

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.



44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 091
(2 lines)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

400 feet up in the lovely Chiltern Hills. Under a mile from Chalfont and Latimer Station (London 45 minutes and also through trains to the City).

THE EXCELLENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

THE CROFT, NIGHTINGALE LANE, CHALFONT ST. GILES

In a delightful rural situation on gravel subsoil. Entrance and staircase halls, 2 reception and 6 bedrooms. Bath-room. Usual offices. Main electricity, water and gas. Partial central heating. Two garages and useful out-buildings. Finely timbered gardens of great charm. Particularly well stocked fruit and vegetable gardens.

IN ALL 1 1/4 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT A LATER DATE.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

SOMERSET

17th-Century residence, 40 acres. Two cottages, splendid stabling.

MOST ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE

The front dating from seventeenth century with back portion added during Georgian period, in first-rate order, and situated in a good social and sporting district near main line station and 3 miles excellent shopping town. Accommodation: Central hall (25 ft. x 20 ft.) and 3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Servants' hall. Main electricity and power. Fine range of stabling, garages, etc. Two cottages in nearby hamlet (service tenancies). Charming gardens and grounds, pasture and woodlands.

IN ALL ABOUT 40 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by Joint Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. and A. H. PARKER & Co., 53, East Street, Taunton.

HAMPSHIRE

In a grand position, commanding extensive views and almost surrounded by the New Forest.

An excellent Freehold

GEORGIAN HOUSE

approached by a long drive. Hall, 4 reception and 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Company's electricity and water. Complete central heating. Garages, stabling. Flat. Lodge. Lovely grounds. Model farm with two cottages (let).

IN ALL 42 ACRES

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

TREVOR ESTATES LTD.

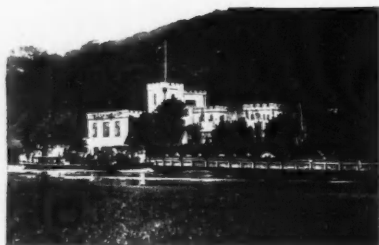
12 and 13, GRAFTON STREET, W.1

Tel.: REGENT 2287-8

MARLOW, BUCKS

Backing on to Quarry Woods and surrounded by National Trust Land.

LUXURY THAMES-SIDE RESIDENCE in superlative condition



Every modern convenience. Parquet floors, central heating, gas, electric light, power and water. Six bedrooms (principal b. and c.), 4 bathrooms, 3 reception, nursery suite. Four-car garage with flat over. Fine gardens, wet and dry docks. Sunbathing roofs.

FREEHOLD £10,000

VACANT POSSESSION

TREVOR ESTATES LTD., Grafton House, 12-13, Grafton Street, W.1. Tel.: REGENT 2287/8.

FRENTHAM, SURREY

3 1/2 miles from Farnham.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

The most attractive Property known as "THE GRANGE," FRENTHAM in the most perfect state of repair and ready for immediate occupation, comprising the **BRICK-BUILT, HALF TIMBERED AND TILED ROOF RESIDENCE** containing 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices. Garage for 3 cars, stabling of 1 stall and 2 loose boxes.

VERY COMFORTABLE FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AND BATHROOM OVER STABLING TWO PAIRS OF VERY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES.

Well laid out but inexpensive grounds of **ABOUT 7 ACRES.**

TWO VALUABLE ARABLE ENCLOSURES, with long frontage to the Dockfield Road, **EXTENDING TO ABOUT 16 1/2 ACRES.**

The whole embracing an area of about **26 1/2 ACRES.**

Company's water and electric light. Gas available.

Full particulars and plan with order to view may be obtained from the Vendors Agents: **Messrs. HEWETT & LEE**, 144, High Street, Guildford (Tel. 2811) and South Street, Farnham (Tel.: 6277).

GEERING & COLYER

HAWKHURST, KENT.

Tel.: 218

GLOTTENHAM, ROBERTSBRIDGE, SUSSEX

10 miles from St. Leonards.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE



26 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at Tunbridge Wells on **FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1946** Particulars and conditions of sale of Messrs. GEERING & COLYER, Auctioneers, Hawkhurst, Kent.

occupying a secluded position, yet only 1 mile main line station, standing in finely timbered grounds. 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, excellent offices. Central heating; own electricity; good water supply; telephone.

2 garages, stabling for 2 horses. Cottage. Tennis and other lawns, fruit and kitchen garden, orchard, paddock and arable land.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.,

17, BLA GRAVE STREET, READING.

Reading 2920 & 4112.

WHADDON CHASE, Nr. WINSLOW, BUCKS

Particularly fascinating and in first-rate order, on fringe of unspoilt village. Replanned for easy service to suit invalid's requirements. Large lounge, dining-room, model kitchen and offices, 4-5 bedrooms (basins), 3 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity, power and water. Electric panel fires. Garage. Greenhouse, etc., and pretty garden. Freehold, about **1 ACRE. £5,250** or with 18 acres and cottage **£6,750**



Sole Agents: WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

BIARRITZ

ONE OF THE FINEST ESTATES OF THE BASQUE COAST
MAGNIFICENT AND MOST COMFORTABLE VILLA (5 bedrooms). Beautiful park (15 acres).

For SALE, seven million French francs.
Write: **BERNARD GUILPIN**, Blois, France.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

At the foot of the Cotswolds, within easy reach of Bristol, Gloucester and Stroud.

"HILLYMEAD," WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE

Modern, with every convenience. 3 reception, 6 bed, 2 baths. Main services. Garden.

AUCTION JUNE 4. DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, STROUD, GLOS.
Est. 1772. Tel.: 675/6.

CHELTENHAM AND NORTH COTSWOLDS

G. H. BAYLEY & SONS
(Established over three-quarters of Century.)

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34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

OVERLOOKING THE BEAULIEU RIVER, THE SOLENT AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT

c.4

NEW FOREST

A MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with 4 reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete offices. Central heating, electric light. Excellent water, etc. Oak panelling, oak floors.

Two cottages, garage for 4 cars, etc.

WELL-ARRANGED GROUNDS, with lawns, hard and grass tennis courts, rockery and water garden, lake, swimming pool, woodland walk, paddock, kitchen garden, in all

ABOUT 14 ACRES

PRICE £12,000, IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION

Recommended as something unique by HARRODS LTD.,
34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)



IDEAL FOR INSTITUTION, PRIVATE HOTEL, Etc.

HAMPSHIRE COAST

c.4

Uninterrupted sea views with views of
THE ISLE OF WIGHT AND THE NEEDLES.



FASCINATING LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With hall, 2 rotunda rooms, handsome suite of reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete offices. Garage for 2 cars. Stabling for 4. Entrance lodge. Co.'s electric light and power. Co.'s water and telephone. Independent hot water supply. Central heating.

MAGNIFICENT PLEASURE GROUNDS with clumps of rhododendrons, tennis and other lawns, well-stocked walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, together with

ABOUT ¼ MILE OF PRIVATE BEACH.
IN ALL 12½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD
ONLY £18,000

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD.,
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IN A LOVELY WOODED LOCALITY
BETWEEN BYFLEET AND WOKING
SURREY

c.2

Fronting on to Common. Close to various Golf Courses.



BLACKDOWN HOUSE, PYRFORD

Well-placed Freehold Residential Property, with double carriage drive to imposing House of character, containing panelled hall, 3 panelled reception rooms, billiards room, loggia; winter garden; principal oak and a secondary staircase; 10 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, 4 baths, complete offices; all Company's services; central and domestic hot water installations; stabling, garages, 2 cottages, substantial outbuildings; inexpensive and well-timbered gardens and grounds with kitchen gardens and woodlands, in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, June 26, 1946, at 2.30 p.m., unless sold privately beforehand. Solicitors: Messrs. EDELL & Co., Revenue House, 7 and 8, Poultry, E.C.2. Particulars from the joint Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34 and 36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490) and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Regent 8222).

HERTFORDSHIRE

c.3

IN A MUCH SOUGHT AFTER RESIDENTIAL
DISTRICT

About ½ hour from town near several first-class Golf Courses.



ARCHITECT DESIGN RESIDENCE

in excellent order. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services, central heating. Garage. Picturesque garden with terrace, orchard, kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent,
Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

DELIGHTFUL NORTH DEVON

B.P.



EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY CLUB,
HOTEL, GUEST HOUSE OR INSTITUTION

Accommodation comprises 14 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms. Garage for six cars with accommodation over. Vegetable garden, orchard, paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES. PRICE FOR
QUICK SALE £8,000 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge,
S.W.1. Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 820.)

LOVELY QUANTOCK HILLS
DISTRICT

c.3

About 10 miles from Taunton.



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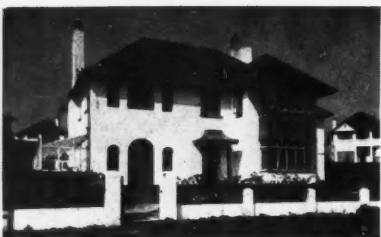
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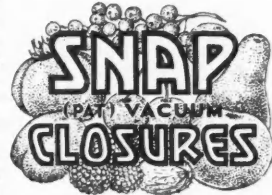
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX No. 2576

MAY 31, 1946



Bassano

THE HONOURABLE ROSEMARY SCOTT-ELLIS

The Hon. Rosemary Scott-Ellis, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, of Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, whose marriage to Mr. George FitzRoy Seymour, younger son of Mr. Richard S. and Lady Victoria Seymour, of The Lane House, Lamas, Norwich, is arranged for to-morrow at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

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Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86s. 8d.; Canada, 84s. 6d.

NATIONAL LAKELAND

BOTH the Government and the Opposition have announced their adherence to the National Parks idea, and the people as a whole—so far as they have no local axes to grind—may be held to support a project so manifestly necessary to their own well-being. But effective machinery is not built in *vacuo*, and it is only by looking at the actual difficulties in a specific instance that the administrative needs can be realised. The Lake District is bound to be one of our most important National Parks—if we are to have them at all—and as good a guide as any to what will be needed in the National Park Commission and its regional management committees (on which the Hobhouse Committee are to report in a month or two) may be found in the history of the struggle during the past few years to maintain the integrity of Lakeland.

The story is told in the recent Reports of the influential "Friends of the Lake District," a body which, to the extent it can negotiate with local authorities and Government Departments and put facts before Parliament, is doing just the sort of work which will be required of the National Parks Commission, and which is, incidentally, exhibiting just that wide and constructive national outlook combined with knowledge of local affairs and enthusiastic vigilance which the future Commission must have or perish. Troubles of the Commission that their statutory authority and powers must enable them to solve will, if the past is evidence, arise both with local authorities and with Government Departments. So far as local authorities are concerned National Park problems are typified by the case of the Windermere Factory and that of the West Cumberland development area. The Ministry of Aircraft Production long ago gave guarantees that the Windermere seaplane assembly factory would be removed at the end of the war, together with the adjacent housing estate. The Westmorland County Council, however, invited the Ministry to break their undertaking, and but for the intervention of the Friends of the Lake District and the C.P.R.E. the industrialisation of Windermere would no doubt have become permanent. As for West Cumberland, which was scheduled in the Distribution of Industry Bill as a "development area," it had already been protected by interim planning schemes made by the Cumberland County Council. An amendment to exclude the area from the Bill was accepted by Mr. Dalton at the Board of Trade, but the County Council at once canvassed their county members to vote against it, and when the "caretaker" Government took office, Mr. Dalton's amendment was refused by his successor.

The immediate result of this decision was a direct conflict with the Board of Trade over the raising of the level of the Ennerdale dam in order to supply the Royal Ordnance Factory at Sellafield—now taken over by Messrs. Courtauld—with the 60 million gallons of water a week which is required. We cannot go into the matter at length here. The beauty and grandeur of the Lake District, which the National Park Commission will seek to preserve, is a national asset. So, too, is the economic well-being of West Cumberland. The Societies interested maintain that the two are by no means irreconcilable, and that though the Ennerdale project may be the cheapest and nastiest way out, if the National Park idea is to be seriously carried through, the national exchequer must be prepared to pay the difference entailed by adopting a better way. At present the matter is undecided, but it aptly illustrates the position in which the National Park Commission will find itself unless it is given very full powers and some pre-ordained and effective method of appeal against Government Departments who prefer departmental to national interests.

SWEET-BRIAR

*W*HAT is the memory from far away
That sweet-briar brings
Through all the springs?

*What essence is distilled some vagrant day
From sun and dew
And a leaf or two?*

*Is it longing, hope, assuagement, joy or grief
That blows on an air
So sweet, so rare?*

*One thing alone we know: that it is brief!
A moment gone,
A magic over and done.*

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

ACQUISITION OF TIMBER

TIMBER is still precious, and landowners who have even a few marketable trees left may find themselves subjected to a strange process which is apparently countenanced by the Government Timber Control. Merchants have been told by the Federated Home Timber Associations, in a circular dated April 30, 1946, that if on their journeys they discover any standing timber "which in the national interest should be felled and which the estate owner is unwilling to sell," they should inform a gentleman called the Area Officer, "who will approach the landowner and endeavour to arrange for the timber to be placed on the market." Then the story becomes more curious. "Control," the circular continues, "can give no guarantee that should their efforts be successful the timber in question will be licensed only to the merchant furnishing the information, as instances may arise where the landowner has some definite reason for refusing to sell to a particular merchant, but Control will undertake that prior consideration would be given to the particular merchant's claims. . . . In no case will the name of the informant be divulged." This does not sound a straightforward business. Estate owners may well ask if they are being required to serve "the national interest" or a "particular merchant's claims." The Minister of Agriculture and the President of the Board of Trade, the two Ministers responsible for timber policy, should enquire closely into these instructions.

CHURCHES IN GREATER LONDON

SINCE 1930, when the Diocese of London launched its Forty-five Churches Fund, 28 new churches or halls have been either built or their sites acquired in the dormitory suburbs that came into being between the wars. The Bishop of London now reports that, including 17 places where no sites could be obtained before the war, 35 more suburban churches must be provided in order that there may be one to every 10,000 of population. That is a challenge to London, faced by so many calls on its resources for material reconstruction. The War Damage Commission will bear most of the

cost of restoring those damaged churches that are to be rebuilt. But the Reorganisation of Areas measure, 1944, provides for very many of these, rendered redundant by the shift of population, being eliminated, and by the sale of their sites paying for new churches where they are needed. It is not always easy to hold a balance between this obviously necessary redeployment of the Church's resources and the claims of metropolitan architecture. The Bishop of London has listed a number of well-known churches, fifty in all, that will be rebuilt apart from those in the City where plans are not yet finalised—but also refers to forty "whose fate still hangs in the balance." Among these are not a few that, on architectural grounds, it is desirable should be retained, among them St. James's, Hampstead Road (Hardwick, c. 1790), All Saints, Camden Town, and St. Peter's, Regent Square (Inwood, c. 1820). Chelsea Old Church is not specifically noted as to be rebuilt, but most emphatically should be. It is good to know that Archer's St. John's, Smith Square, is to be restored "for special use."

ROADSIDE PLANTING

RECENT proposals of the Roads Beautifying Association for the planting of the Oxford-Bicester road, made at the invitation of the Oxfordshire County Council, contribute to the mild controversy in progress as to whether or not exotic plants of garden origin are suitable along roads in open country. The Roads Beautifying Association largely agrees that wild types of foreign and native species are suited to open country, garden varieties to towns and villages; but adds the rider that the strip dividing dual carriage-ways and footpaths are so artificial in any case that their planting need not conform to the surroundings. Dr. W. S. Fox, honorary secretary of the R.B.A., believes it is that body's duty to introduce interesting plants to the public in this way and that the typical flat hunting country of North Oxfordshire would be the gayer for such a ribbon of flowering shrubs. There seems some confusion of thought here. Planting of roads need obviously not be restricted to common indigenous trees any more than that of, say, a country house park. But roads are not seen only by motorists. They are or should be, part of the English countryside and their missionary use in the interests of nursery gardeners is not really their proper function. The primary purpose of planting strips is to screen the glare of headlights, for which a good overgrown hedge with plenty of holly and yew and ivy and other evergreens is much more effective—and more natural—than formal beds of flowering shrubs.

FLOUTING THE RULES

IT is a bad thing for any game when the professional and commercial elements in it both necessary and useful in their proper places try to go beyond them. A very old friend of ours in this country, and one of the most distinguished and popular figures in American golf, Mr. Francis Ouimet, has in his capacity of Chairman of the Championship Committee of the U.S.G.A., had some grave words to say on the subject. The American professionals appear to have deliberately cut loose from the ruling authorities; they have abandoned some of the rules they have adopted a maximum of sixteen instead of the already more than adequate fourteen, and they have scored the faces of their irons. It is also stated that in some at a of their tournaments they placed or took the ball through the green if they did not like their lies. In short, they have flouted the rules and played a game which cannot be called golf, presumably because they can thus do lower scores and so please the ignorant spectators of sensation. "We deplore," says Mr. Ouimet, "such disregard of the rules. . . . Without strict adherence to the rules we can see nothing but deterioration creeping into a game which has given pleasure to so many," and adds that the professionals should be the very first to stick to the law. These remarks are worth taking to heart and that beyond their immediate context Games are not gladiatorial shows, and business interests must not be allowed to dictate to the rulers. If they do the game inevitably suffers.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

I LIVE in a notorious frost belt where the most critical period of the year for the fruit and vegetable gardener is those anxious days in the middle of May, when everything is in its most vulnerable stage for the dreaded spring frosts—the orchard a blaze of pink and white glory, the strawberry rows star-lit in the dusk and the precocious early potatoes rearing their dark green heads six inches above the surface. I have two theories; one is that if there have been severe frosts in April we are spared them in May, and the other is that by the law of averages, and possibly to prevent a high suicide rate, we do not experience complete ruin by frost in two consecutive years; and 1945 with its one apple to every thirty-six trees will live in the memory of the local orchard owners.

* * *

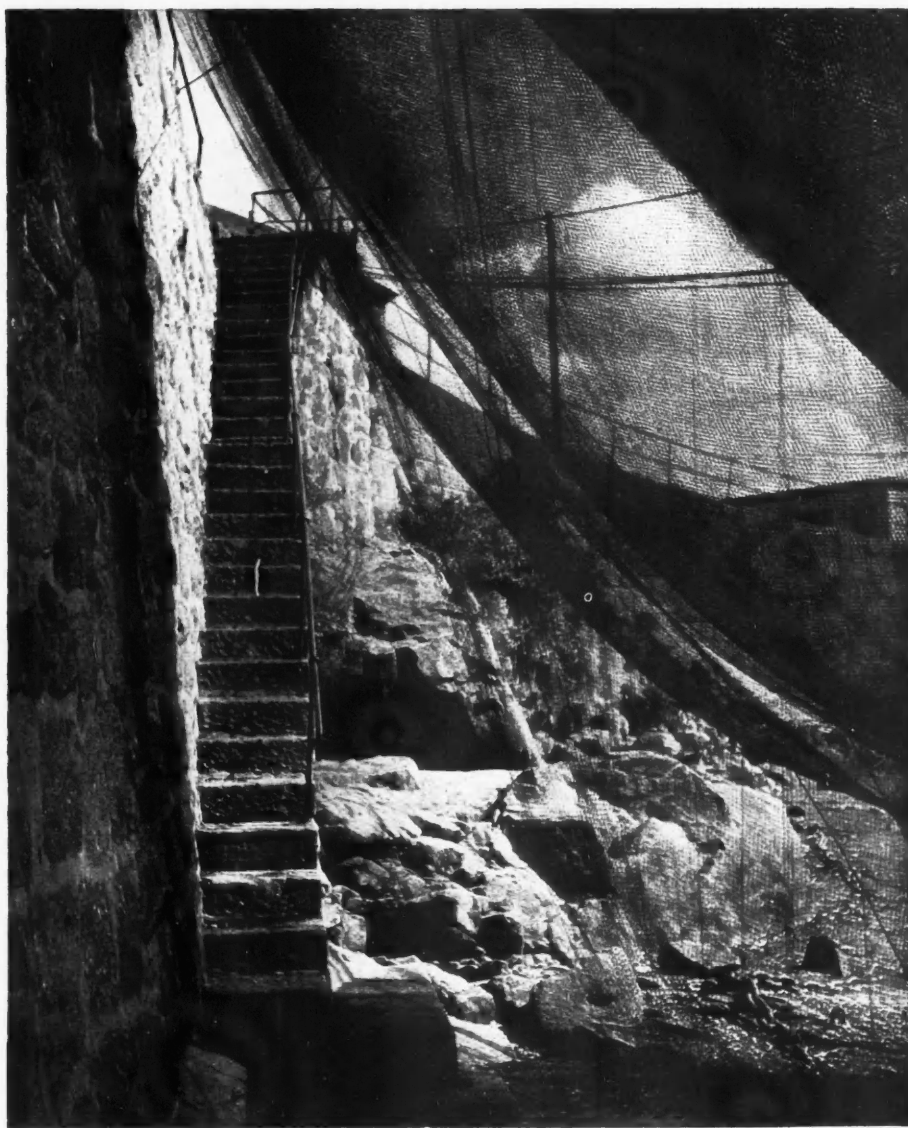
WHILE trying to be optimistic, I knew that the frosts should come they would, to quote Field-Marshal Montgomery, "hit me for six." On the evening of May 14 everything was set for a disastrous frost: for three days a northeasterly wind of nearly gale force, which felt as if it were coming in from an ice-field, had lowered the temperature almost to freezing-point and, when the wind dropped at sunset and the B.B.C. sent out its frost warnings, it seemed that the whole population of the valley sallied forth to save their crops and fruit. In every direction among the strawberry fields one saw the Frost Defence Force going down the rows with loads of litter and straw, sacks appeared in vast numbers on the early potato plots and provided an explanation of the whereabouts of those which the corn dealers fail to collect, and smudge fires were lit in most orchards. When daylight came, however, there were no signs of glistening white on the grass blades, and we all heaved a sigh of relief.

The following evening the B.B.C. continued its warnings, and again the temperature fell towards nightfall, but again the frost held off, except for one or two notorious patches. On the 16th, the B.B.C. seemed more cheerful and mentioned continued cold, but not frost, and at midday the wind changed from north-east to south-west with some scattered showers. This led a number of optimists to think that the cold spell was over, and they went forth into the fields removing sacks and straw from their crops to give them the benefit of sun, air and rain now that the weather had changed; and that night the frost came!

So far as I am concerned, I have not been "hit for six" exactly, and, to maintain the cricket parlance, one might say the ball was fielded on the boundary and only four runs scored against me, but even four is a serious matter. This was due partly to my having stayed on the river late for an evening hatch of may-flies, which did not materialise, and therefore I was not present in the garden to remove my frost cover in the early afternoon.

* * *

A COPY of the Australian natural history magazine, *Wild Life*, which I have received, contains an excellent article on the satin bower-bird, and this queer fellow with his bent for house decoration must be the most intelligent and amusing bird in the world. I have seen the bower-bird in his native haunts in the New South Wales forests, and in those days had a vague and entirely incorrect idea that the ornamental bower he constructed was merely a porch leading to the more important nest, but I have learnt from this article by the ornithologist, Norman Chaffer, that the bower is the cock bird's little hobby—a sort of bachelor's den—and that, most regrettably from



DRYING NETS: A WEST COUNTRY METHOD

A. Pearlman

his mate's point of view, it takes up far more of his time than does the nest proper in which she is sitting. The bower serves no useful purpose and has nothing to do with his family life, for it is only very occasionally that the cock bird invites his hen over to his studio to admire his work. In fact the only thing one can see in favour of this entirely unsatisfactory husband with the ever-to-be-deplored artistic temperament is that he does not, as one would almost expect, entertain other hen birds in his bachelor bolt-hole.

* * *

THE bower consists of two walls made of dry bents and twigs about a foot high standing on a platform of the same material, and frequently the walls are inclined inwards so as to meet overhead and form a roof. This is the main structure, but the interior decoration of the abode, on which the cock spends most of his day, is the thing which matters, for the bower-bird has an eye for colour, and the most attractive shade in his opinion is that which matches his own glorious feathering—blue. The decorations consist of a variety of objects: flowers, which he picks daily from neighbouring gardens, old match-boxes if the main colour is blue, cigarette cartons if of one of the Navy varieties, pieces of blue glass, snail shells, paper and invitations to dances and cocktail parties if they are printed on the correctly coloured cards. A particularly desirable ornament apparently is a disused laundry blue-bag, as in one nest examined there were no fewer than eight of these figuring as adornments on the walls. Not only is the bower hung with these decorations, but there is also an attempt to

plaster the walls and give them a colour wash of the correct shade, the "distemper" being made from desiccated wood, the pulp of berries and the bird's saliva, and the mixture in one case had been brought to the right shade by the employment of dye obtained from the laundry blue-bag. Incidentally, it is not a vain imagining to state that the bird has a preference for blue, as, if various strips of cloth are put by the bower, he will throw out anything in the nature of red with a gesture of abhorrence.

* * *

THE cock bird spends most of his morning hard at work in his bower, removing flowers which have faded and replacing them with fresh ones, adding new ornaments here and there on the walls, and improving effects and colour schemes by altering the positions of some of the exhibits. The satin bower-bird would seem to be unique in the feathered world, for, though some varieties that we know have strange habits and queer tactics, it will be found that in every case they are based on the main, and in fact the only, objectives which concern bird life—the reproduction of their species and the finding and protection of a suitable food supply. The bower of the bower-bird, however, has no such explanation. As it is not utilitarian it can only be classed as a hobby or pastime—something in the nature of the rock gardens that we cherish, amateur water-colour painting in which we dabble and the frightful fretwork activity of our grandparents—and it is strange that anything so entirely matter-of-fact and hard-worked as a bird can find time for idle hobbies.

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NATIONAL LAKELAND

BOOTH the Government and the Opposition have announced their adherence to the National Parks idea, and the people as a whole—so far as they have no local axes to grind—may be held to support a project so manifestly necessary to their own well-being. But effective machinery is not built in *vacuo*, and it is only by looking at the actual difficulties in a specific instance that the administrative needs can be realised. The Lake District is bound to be one of our most important National Parks—if we are to have them at all—and as good a guide as any to what will be needed in the National Park Commission and its regional management committees (on which the Hobhouse Committee are to report in a month or two) may be found in the history of the struggle during the past few years to maintain the integrity of Lakeland.

The story is told in the recent Reports of the influential "Friends of the Lake District," a body which, to the extent it can negotiate with local authorities and Government Departments and put facts before Parliament, is doing just the sort of work which will be required of the National Parks Commission, and which is, incidentally, exhibiting just that wide and constructive national outlook combined with knowledge of local affairs and enthusiastic vigilance which the future Commission must have or perish. Troubles of the Commission that their statutory authority and powers must enable them to solve will, if the past is evidence, arise both with local authorities and with Government Departments. So far as local authorities are concerned National Park problems are typified by the case of the Windermere Factory and that of the West Cumberland development area. The Ministry of Aircraft Production long ago gave guarantees that the Windermere seaplane assembly factory would be removed at the end of the war, together with the adjacent housing estate. The Westmorland County Council, however, invited the Ministry to break their undertaking, and but for the intervention of the Friends of the Lake District and the C.P.R.E. the industrialisation of Windermere would no doubt have become permanent. As for West Cumberland, which was scheduled in the Distribution of Industry Bill as a "development area," it had already been protected by interim planning schemes made by the Cumberland County Council. An amendment to exclude the area from the Bill was accepted by Mr. Dalton at the Board of Trade, but the County Council at once canvassed their county members to vote against it, and when the "caretaker" Government took office, Mr. Dalton's amendment was refused by his successor.

The immediate result of this decision was a direct conflict with the Board of Trade over the raising of the level of the Ennerdale dam in order to supply the Royal Ordnance Factory at Sellafield—now taken over by Messrs. Courtauld—with the 60 million gallons of water a week which is required. We cannot go into the matter at length here. The beauty and grandeur of the Lake District, which the National Park Commission will seek to preserve, is a national asset. So, too, is the economic well-being of West Cumberland. The Societies interested maintain that the two are by no means irreconcilable, and that though the Ennerdale project may be the cheapest and nastiest way out, if the National Park idea is to be seriously carried through, the national exchequer must be prepared to pay the difference entailed by adopting a better way. At present the matter is undecided, but it aptly illustrates the position in which the National Park Commission will find itself unless it is given very full powers and some pre-ordained and effective method of appeal against Government Departments who prefer departmental to national interests.

SWEET-BRIAR

*W*HAT is the memory from far away
That sweet-briar brings
Through all the springs?

*What essence is distilled some vagrant day
From sun and dew
And a leaf or two?*

*Is it longing, hope, assuagement, joy or grief
That blows on an air
So sweet, so rare?*

*One thing alone we know: that it is brief!
A moment gone,
A magic over and done.*

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

ACQUISITION OF TIMBER

TIMBER is still precious, and landowners who have even a few marketable trees left may find themselves subjected to a strange process which is apparently countenanced by the Government Timber Control. Merchants have been told by the Federated Home Timber Associations, in a circular dated April 30, 1946, that if on their journeys they discover any standing timber "which in the national interest should be felled and which the estate owner is unwilling to sell," they should inform a gentleman called the Area Officer, "who will approach the landowner and endeavour to arrange for the timber to be placed on the market." Then the story becomes more curious. "Control," the circular continues, "can give no guarantee that should their efforts be successful the timber in question will be licensed only to the merchant furnishing the information, as instances may arise where the landowner has some definite reason for refusing to sell to a particular merchant, but Control will undertake that prior consideration would be given to the particular merchant's claims. . . . In no case will the name of the informant be divulged." This does not sound a straightforward business. Estate owners may well ask if they are being required to serve "the national interest" or a "particular merchant's claims." The Minister of Agriculture and the President of the Board of Trade, the two Ministers responsible for timber policy, should enquire closely into these instructions.

CHURCHES IN GREATER LONDON

SINCE 1930, when the Diocese of London launched its Forty-five Churches Fund, 28 new churches or halls have been either built or their sites acquired in the dormitory suburbs that came into being between the wars. The Bishop of London now reports that, including 17 places where no sites could be obtained before the war, 35 more suburban churches must be provided in order that there may be one to every 10,000 of population. That is a challenge to London, faced by so many calls on its resources for material reconstruction. The War Damage Commission will bear most of the

cost of restoring those damaged churches that are to be rebuilt. But the Reorganisation of Areas measure, 1944, provides for very many of these, rendered redundant by the shift of population, being eliminated, and by the sale of the sites paying for new churches where they are needed. It is not always easy to hold a balance between this obviously necessary redeployment of the Church's resources and the claims of metropolitan architecture. The City of London has listed a number of well-known churches, fifty in all, that will be rebuilt from those in the City where plans are not yet finalised—but also refers to forty "which still hangs in the balance." Among these are not a few that, on architectural grounds, it is desirable should be retained, among them St. James's, Hampstead Road (Hardwick, c. 1790), All Saints, Camden Town, and St. Peter's, Regent Square (Inwood, c. 1820). Chelsea Old Church is not specifically noted as to be rebuilt but most emphatically should be. It is good to know that Archer's St. John's, Smith Square, is to be restored "for special use."

ROADSIDE PLANTING

RECENT proposals of the Roads Beautifying Association for the planting of the Oxford-Bicester road, made at the invitation of the Oxfordshire County Council, contribute to the mild controversy in progress as to whether or not exotic plants of garden origin are suitable along roads in open country. The Roads Beautifying Association largely agrees that wild types of foreign and native species are suited to open country, garden varieties to towns and villages; but adds the rider that the strip—dividing dual carriage-ways and footpaths and so artificial in any case that their planting need not conform to the surroundings. Dr. W. S. Fox, honorary secretary of the R.B.A., believes it is that body's duty to introduce interesting plants to the public in this way and that the typical flat hunting country of North Oxfordshire would be the gayer for such a ribbon of flowering shrubs. There seems some confusion of thought here. Planting of roads need obviously not be restricted to common indigenous trees any more than that of, say, a country house park. But roads are not seen only by motorists. They are or should be, part of the English countryside and their missionary use in the interests of nursery gardeners is not really their proper function. The primary purpose of planting strips is to screen the glare of headlights, for which a good overgrown hedge with plenty of holly and yew and ivy and other evergreens is much more effective—and more natural—than formal beds of flowering shrubs.

FLOUTING THE RULES

IT is a bad thing for any game when the professional and commercial elements in it, both necessary and useful in their proper places, try to go beyond them. A very old friend of ours in this country, and one of the most distinguished and popular figures in American golf, Mr. Francis Ouimet, has in his capacity of Chairman of the Championship Committee of the U.S.G.A., had some grave words to say on the subject. The American professionals appear to have deliberately cut loose from the authorities; they have abandoned some of the rules they have adopted a maximum of sixteen instead of the already more than a hundred and fourteen, and they have scored the faces of their irons. It is also stated that in some of their tournaments they placed or tossed the ball through the green if they did not like the lie. In short, they have flouted the rules and played a game which cannot be called golf, presumably because they can thus do scores and so please the ignorant spectators of sensation. "We deplore," says Mr. Ouimet, "such disregard of the rules. . . . Without adherence to the rules we can see nothing but deterioration creeping into a game which has given pleasure to so many," and adds that the professionals should be the very first to stick to the law. These remarks are worth taking to heart and that beyond their immediate context Games are not gladiatorial shows, and business interests must not be allowed to dictate to the rulers. If they do the game inevitably suffers.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

I LIVE in a notorious frost belt where the most critical period of the year for the fruit and vegetable gardener is those anxious days in the middle of May, when everything is in its most vulnerable stage for the dreaded spring frosts. The orchard a blaze of pink and white glory, the strawberry rows star-lit in the dusk and the precocious early potatoes rearing their dark green heads six inches above the surface. I have two theories: one is that if there have been severe frosts in April we are spared them in May, and the other is that by the law of averages, and possibly to prevent a high suicide rate, we do not experience complete ruin by frost in two consecutive years; and 1945 with its crop of apple to every thirty-six trees will live in the memory of the local orchard owners.

* * *

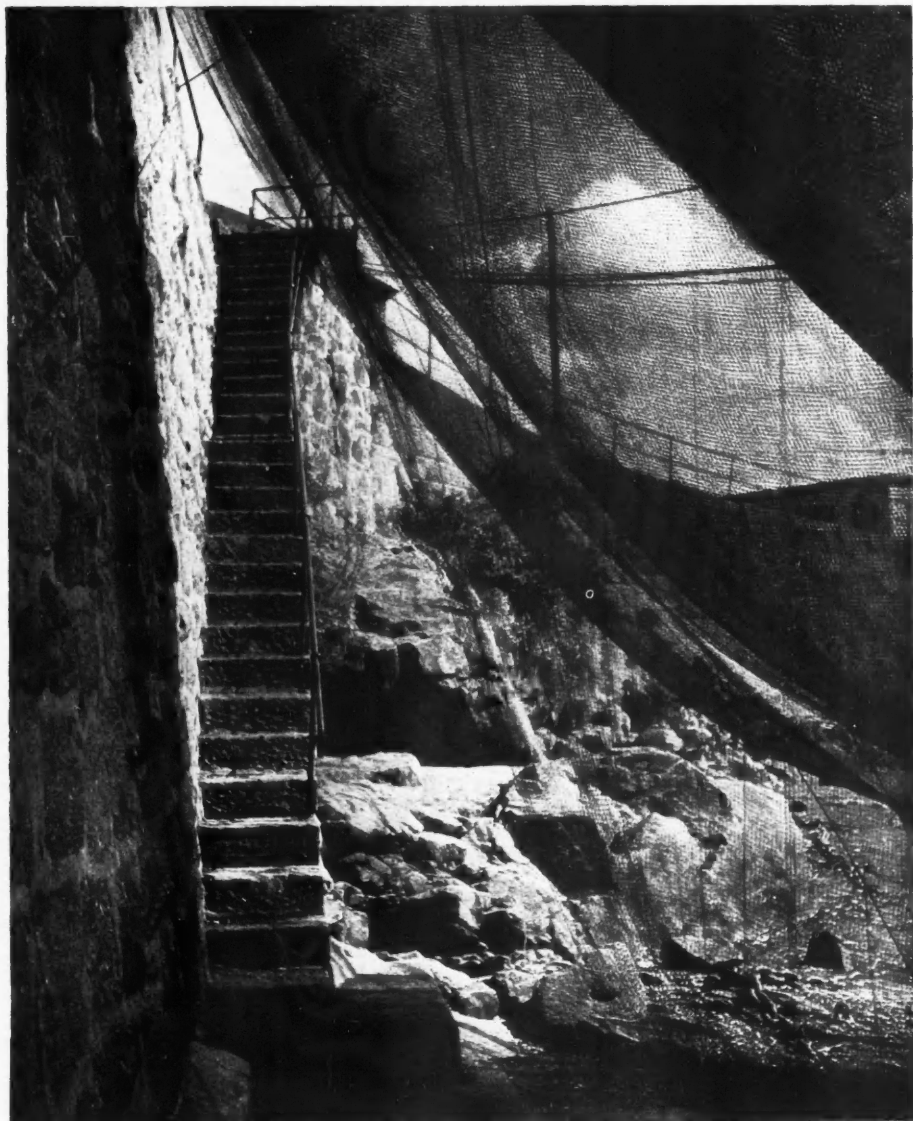
WHILE trying to be optimistic, I knew that the frosts should come they would, to quote Field-Marshal Montgomery, "hit me for six." On the evening of May 14 everything was set for a disastrous frost: for three days a north-easterly wind of nearly gale force, which felt as if it were coming in from an ice-field, had lowered the temperature almost to freezing-point and, when the wind dropped at sunset and the B.B.C. sent out its frost warnings, it seemed that the whole population of the valley sallied forth to save their crops and fruit. In every direction among the strawberry fields one saw the Frost Defence Force going down the rows with loads of litter and straw, sacks appeared in vast numbers on the early potato plots and provided an explanation of the whereabouts of those which the corn dealers fail to collect, and smudge fires were lit in most orchards. When daylight came, however, there were no signs of glistening white on the grass blades, and we all heaved a sigh of relief.

The following evening the B.B.C. continued its warnings, and again the temperature fell towards nightfall, but again the frost held off, except for one or two notorious patches. On the 16th, the B.B.C. seemed more cheerful and mentioned continued cold, but not frost, and at mid-day the wind changed from north-east to south-west with some scattered showers. This led a number of optimists to think that the cold spell was over, and they went forth into the fields removing sacks and straw from their crops to give them the benefit of sun, air and rain now that the weather had changed; and that night the frost came!

So far as I am concerned, I have not been "hit for six" exactly, and, to maintain the cricket parlance, one might say the ball was fielded on the boundary and only four runs scored against me, but even four is a serious matter. This was due partly to my having stayed on the river late for an evening hatch of may-flies, which did not materialise, and therefore I was not present in the garden to remove my frost cover in the early afternoon.

* * *

A COPY of the Australian natural history magazine, *Wild Life*, which I have received, contains an excellent article on the satin bower-bird, and this queer fellow with his bent for house decoration must be the most intelligent and amusing bird in the world. I have seen the bower-bird in his native haunts in the New South Wales forests, and in those days had a vague and entirely incorrect idea that the cemental bower he constructed was merely a porch leading to the more important nest, but I have learnt from this article by the ornithologist, Norman Chaffer, that the bower is the cock bird's little hobby—a sort of super-bachelor's den—and that, most regrettably from



A. Pearlman

DRYING NETS: A WEST COUNTRY METHOD

his mate's point of view, it takes up far more of his time than does the nest proper in which she is sitting. The bower serves no useful purpose and has nothing to do with his family life, for it is only very occasionally that the cock bird invites his hen over to his studio to admire his work. In fact the only thing one can see in favour of this entirely unsatisfactory husband with the ever-to-be-deplored artistic temperament is that he does not, as one would almost expect, entertain other hen birds in his bachelor bolt-hole.

* * *

THE bower consists of two walls made of dry bents and twigs about a foot high standing on a platform of the same material, and frequently the walls are inclined inwards so as to meet overhead and form a roof. This is the main structure, but the interior decoration of the abode, on which the cock spends most of his day, is the thing which matters, for the bower-bird has an eye for colour, and the most attractive shade in his opinion is that which matches his own glorious feathering—blue. The decorations consist of a variety of objects: flowers, which he picks daily from neighbouring gardens, old match-boxes if the main colour is blue, cigarette cartons if of one of the Navy varieties, pieces of blue glass, snail shells, paper and invitations to dances and cocktail parties if they are printed on the correctly coloured cards. A particularly desirable ornament apparently is a disused laundry blue-bag, as in one nest examined there were no fewer than eight of these figuring as adornments on the walls. Not only is the bower hung with these decorations, but there is also an attempt to

plaster the walls and give them a colour wash of the correct shade, the "distemper" being made from desiccated wood, the pulp of berries and the bird's saliva, and the mixture in one case had been brought to the right shade by the employment of dye obtained from the laundry blue-bag. Incidentally, it is not a vain imagining to state that the bird has a preference for blue, as, if various strips of cloth are put by the bower, he will throw out anything in the nature of red with a gesture of abhorrence.

* * *

THE cock bird spends most of his morning hard at work in his bower, removing flowers which have faded and replacing them with fresh ones, adding new ornaments here and there on the walls, and improving effects and colour schemes by altering the positions of some of the exhibits. The satin bower-bird would seem to be unique in the feathered world, for, though some varieties that we know have strange habits and queer tactics, it will be found that in every case they are based on the main, and in fact the only, objectives which concern bird life—the reproduction of their species and the finding and protection of a suitable food supply. The bower of the bower-bird, however, has no such explanation. As it is not utilitarian it can only be classed as a hobby or pastime—something in the nature of the rock gardens that we cherish, amateur water-colour painting in which we dabble and the frightful fretwork activity of our grandparents—and it is strange that anything so entirely matter-of-fact and hard-worked as a bird can find time for idle hobbies.

NEW TOWNS

By THE RT. HON.

SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW,
BT., P.C., K.B.E.

[We have invited Sir Montague Barlow, in this and a following article, to discuss some of the problems raised by the Government's New Towns Bill.

As a former Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Location of Industry, Sir Montague has unique qualifications to speak on the broader aspects of planning. The Barlow Report, which embodied the findings of the Royal Commission which reported in 1940, has been described by Mr. Mumford, a leading American authority, as "the most fundamental contribution to the planning movement that has yet been made by any public body." When introducing the Distribution of Industries Bill in the House of Commons in June, 1944, Mr. Dalton referred to it as a valuable contribution to national thought and announced that the Government accepted the main ideas of its recommendations.

Among other things, it outlined a scheme for the pooling and purchase of development values which later formed the basis of the Report of the Uthwatt Committee on Compensation and Betterment: the Barlow Report had expressly recommended the appointment of such a Committee.—ED.]

MR. SILKIN, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, has recently introduced his New Towns Bill, and it received its Second Reading, after a clear and forcible opening speech by the Minister, on May 8. Earlier in the year the Minister had appointed a representative Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Reith (himself at one time the Minister charged with planning) to consider the general question of the promotion of new towns, with a view to a policy of planned decentralisation from congested urban areas.

The Committee, with commendable celerity, had produced two interim Reports and the present Bill is largely founded on, and goes far to implement, these Reports.

It is no isolated effort; for its proper appreciation it must be considered in the light of planning history and experiment extending over the last half a century or more. Since 1900 there has been a slow, steady, but unmistakable revolution in the nation's outlook on such questions as the best use of the nation's resources of land—on the problems, on the one



Manchester Corporation Housing Committee

PART OF THE WYTHENSHAW ESTATE NEAR MANCHESTER, SHOWING THE RETENTION OF NATURAL FEATURES

hand, of congested towns, and slum clearance coupled with decent housing, and on protection of rich corn and pasture territory and landscape beauty on the other. Ebenezer Howard fired the first shot with his book, *Garden Cities of To-morrow* (1902). A Londoner born, Howard's imagination had been stirred by the tragedy of our overcrowded cities and particularly by the swollen metropolis: London, he cried, "must be transformed."

Town Clusters

Howard's ideal was not so much, as has

been usually assumed, units of isolated garden cities, but rather a scheme of town clusters; a cluster was to involve a central garden city, with a population approximately up to 60,000, next a green open belt round the central city, and as population grew at the centre, then beyond and around the green belt smaller garden cities numbering approximately 30,000 inhabitants each. Each town in the clusters was to be "of different design" from the others, but each easily accessible from the others, by road or rail, in a very short space of time. The



A PANORAMIC VIEW (CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE) OF THE TREFOREST TRADING ESTATE, STARTED IN 1936 TO PRODUCE A MORE VARIED INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN SOUTH WALES. THERE ARE 130 SEPARATE FACTORY BUILD-

whole was to form part of one large and well-thought-out plan. In course of time we should have, said Howard, a cluster of cities so grouped round a central city that "each inhabitant of the whole group, though in one sense living in a town of small size, would be in reality living in, and would enjoy, all the advantages of a great and most beautiful city, and yet all the fresh delights of the country."

Howard, in other words, appreciated, much better than many of his disciples who seem to have devoted insufficient time to the study of his actual writings, the advantages, social, educational, recreational, medical (not to omit also commercial and industrial), of aggregations of population much larger than the rigid figure of 60,000, or so, usually attributed to him; but this, of course, always subject to the fundamental proviso that the whole was properly planned on the lines he laid down.

It is clear from his diagrams that such a cluster might easily reach not merely 60,000, but more probably 160,000 or 200,000 or more. Given the garden city as a working model, and then a cluster, "the Reconstruction of London must inevitably follow."

Howard before his death in 1928, witnessed and indeed presided over the birth both of Letchworth (1903) and Welwyn (1920); but both were only single units, neither attained the size or status of the "cluster."

Between the wars Howard's plans seemed half forgotten; but after 1918 the urgent needs of slum clearance and rehousing forced London to launch big dormitory schemes, like Becontree, and Manchester and Liverpool to undertake housing projects at Wythenshawe and Speke, both of which developed later, on industrial and community lines, and were eventually by Act of Parliament incorporated in the city boundaries.

Trading Estates

Trading estates formed to assist industrial development and, in particular, the smaller industrialist, constituted an experiment in another direction; such were Trafford Park (1896) and Slough (1920). Both were commercial ventures organised by limited companies with finance privately subscribed. The secret of their success was that they provided, on leasehold terms, factory sites, and, in many cases, especially at Slough, actual factory or workshop premises ready built, and with in each case proper supply of power, light, and transport by rail and road, so enabling the smaller industrialist to start production without heavy preliminary outlay of capital.

The continued scourge of mass unemployment, after the first world war, especially in certain parts of Great Britain, e.g. Durham, Lancashire and South Wales, forced the Government to appoint commissioners armed with special powers; this led to the promotion, largely on the



L.C.C.

COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATE AT BECONTREE, ESSEX

lines already successfully developed at Trafford Park and Slough, of Trading Estates such as Team Valley near Gateshead, Treforest near Cardiff, and Hillington near Glasgow; the object being to bring to these local pools of unemployment new undertakings engaged in the light industries. These experiments met with considerable success, e.g. by 1942 Team Valley seemed likely to be able to provide as much if not more employment than either Letchworth or Welwyn.

With regard to all these experiments, so far as they supplied merely housing accommodation, as e.g. at Becontree, or factory facilities, as at Team Valley, it was clear that they fell hopelessly short of the true objective now accepted by all, and enforced by the Minister very rightly in his reference to the Reith Committee, of "self-contained and balanced communities for work and living."

The Barlow Report

Then came the second great war, and with it two important developments—the Report of the Royal (Barlow) Commission (1940); and the wholesale destruction by enemy bombs in the blitzed areas.

The Barlow Report showed that the Commission were in unanimous agreement as to the nine objectives of policy to be aimed at, and that in itself was no small achievement: the Commission were, however, divided as to the machinery for realising those objectives.

To remedy the evils of slums and urban congestion governmental action by a national central authority was declared necessary; and a Ministry of Town and Country Planning, with

wide powers, has accordingly been set up. The policy to be pursued was fourfold:—

- (1) where necessary, continued redevelopment of congested areas;
- (2) decentralisation and dispersal of industries and industrial population from such areas;
- (3) reasonable balance of industrial development, with appropriate diversification, throughout Great Britain;
- (4) lastly, while most of our large towns suffered from slums and congestion, the continued rapid growth of London and the Home Counties demanded immediate attention, with a view to dispersal.

The Commission also reported unanimously in view of the experiments described above, in favour of satellite towns, garden cities, or trading estates or other appropriate method of providing for dispersal of industries and the industrial population, as the new central authority might decide, but always bearing in mind that a community was to be created, with provision for industry as well as housing, and that the social amenity life of the whole must be duly cared for.

The policy of dispersal from the congested areas has been on several occasions endorsed by the Government, and in June, 1944, Mr. Dalton, then President of the Board of Trade, declared emphatically that he accepted the "main ideas" of the Barlow Report, with particular emphasis on dispersal, coupled with reasonable balance of industrial development throughout the country.



INDUSTRIAL ESTATE OCCUPIED BY 70 DIFFERENT FIRMS AND EMPLOYING ABOUT 11,000 PEOPLE. THERE IS NO ACCOMPANYING HOUSING ESTATE, THE WORKERS COMING FROM SURROUNDING TOWNS AND VILLAGES BY ROAD AND RAIL

Meanwhile the need for reconstruction of blitzed areas became urgent, and in 1944 the Town and Country Planning Act gave full powers to local authorities to promote schemes for reconstruction of blitzed areas, and to purchase land necessary for such redevelopment. Similar powers were also made available in cases of "bad lay-out or obsolete development," so as to deal with slums or overcrowding. When population or industries were displaced in the reconstruction, opportunity was given to make provision for the "over-spill," even outside the authorities' own boundaries.

Four Major Issues

In these various experiments, on dispersal lines, three or four major issues constantly arose:

First, who is to be responsible for launching the new unit, whether garden city or industrial estate or community?

For Letchworth and Welwyn private enterprise took the lead, acting through the mechanism of a limited company: the finance was supplied by the company, and to a considerable extent on philanthropic lines. Similarly Slough and Trafford Park were founded and managed by commercial companies. For Team Valley and Treforest it was the Government, acting on the advice of the special commissioners, who assumed the responsibility and provided the finance. The Town Councils of Manchester and Liverpool undertook the creation of Wythenshawe and Speke and guaranteed the necessary finance out of the city rates.

Next, who is to own the land on which the new unit is built?

Howard insisted that the new community should itself secure and retain the freehold of all the land, so that as population and incremental value grew, the latter should accrue to the community who had in fact created it. This was accordingly adopted, with some exceptions, at Letchworth and Welwyn; and the companies, when granting leases, were able to safeguard the use of the land by suitable covenants. At Wythenshawe and Speke, on the other hand, the retention of the freehold has not been so strictly observed by the local authority; while at Team Valley and Treforest the State owns not only the land but, generally speaking, the factories built upon it.

Then, how does the new unit fit into the Local Government arrangements of the neighbourhood?

Both at Letchworth and Welwyn, as population grew, alongside the Garden City Company, an Urban District Council has been created (Letchworth 1919 and Welwyn 1927); and in each case the District Council is now, generally speaking, responsible for the usual public services, water, lighting, drainage, etc.

Wythenshawe and Speke both remained subject to the Town Councils which had created and financed them. For Team Valley and Treforest no alteration or adjustment of local government machinery was necessary.

Rating Problems

The local government issue becomes important when rating issues are involved: if a considerable portion of a congested population is to be "decanted," as for instance was pro-

posed to the extent of 40,000 at Plymouth, the borough treasurer will be heard to raise the objection that his rates will lose several thousand pounds of income on the 1d. rate. The neighbouring villages and small towns, on the other hand, where the over-spill is to be absorbed, will not unnaturally complain that their rates will be burdened with heavy capital charges for new roads, drainage schemes, school accommodation, etc.

Two other general considerations also arise which will have an important bearing on the new Bill and its working.

The Barlow Report had emphasised the strong and continued magnetic pull of London and the Home Counties, within say, a radius of thirty miles or so of Charing Cross: this area already represents a population of some twelve millions or 25 per cent. of the population of Great Britain, and while the rate of increase of population for Great Britain as a whole between 1921-37 has been at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for London and the Home Counties it has actually reached 18 per cent. or well over double.

Transport for Light Industries

Similarly, as Mr. Dalton has pointed out, between 1932 and 1936 five-sixths of the new factories established in Great Britain were sited in the Greater London area.

The light industries, which constitute the main industrial development of recent years, demand for their success the largest possible market, and that market readily accessible for distribution to consumers by motor lorry, say within 30 to 50 miles. This is questioned by those without actual experience of modern

industrial transport. They are apt to claim that, provided railway rates are properly adjusted to allow for the longer haul, it is immaterial whether the market in such cases is 30 or 300 miles distant.

Even if railway rates are cheaper than the cost of motor transport, the latter secures advantages of speedy delivery, and that direct from producer to shops or centres of distribution, together with far less expenditure of time and labour on expensive packing, and with less likelihood of damage in transit.

Hence the great attraction of the big metropolitan market: and the tragedy of it is that, so far as dispersal is to a satellite town or community within short range of the metropolis, each new light factory, each new accretion of industry and industrial population in its turn extends the market and intensifies the pull of the magnet.

Strategic Dangers

Secondly, the horrid feature of the atomic bomb has come to bedevil a strategic situation already pretty desperate. The Royal Commission, in accordance with their terms of reference, took evidence on the strategic dangers involved in dense urban populations, especially in the case of the metropolis—the finest bombing target in the world; and this formed one of the strong reasons for recommending a policy of dispersal. This danger is now immeasurably increased; as a recent Church commission has declared: "The atomic bomb constitutes a peculiar threat to the urban society, which is the outstanding characteristic of Western civilisation. In no country are the effects likely to be greater than in our own, which is the most highly urbanised community in the world."

In conclusion it is clear that satellite communities, self-contained and well-balanced, "for work and living," to use the Minister's words, are the obvious means of carrying out the accepted policy of dispersal, and the loosening of the metropolitan congestion.

If sited, with a view to easy lorry delivery, and within a reasonable radius of big urbanised centres such as Birmingham, Manchester, and above all the Metropolis, they have good prospect of success industrially as likely to attract new expansion of light industries, especially if they include provision of factories ready built and fully equipped on lines similar to Slough or Hillington: but from the strategic point of view and with the advent of the atomic bomb they may tend to increase the dangers of attack from the air: and therefore dispersal must be coupled (as Mr. Dalton, when introducing his Distribution of Industry Bill in June, 1944, had made clear) with the second objective of better balanced distribution of industry throughout the country: and possibly throughout the British Commonwealth.

Lovers of the countryside will also bear in mind that rural England is suffering from to-day is poverty: this Professor Orwin has clearly demonstrated in his illuminating volume on Country Planning; and this poverty can be remedied only by introducing into rural areas industrial activities appropriate to village life; these, with the population that would accompany them, would mean an increase of rateable wealth and give local councils a chance of tackling those bugbears of the countryside—poor water supply, indifferent housing, and lack of playing fields and means of recreation.

(To be concluded)



E. W. Tattersall

THE GREEN AT STEVENAGE, HERTFORDSHIRE, THE FIRST AREA SELECTED FOR DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE NEW TOWNS BILL



E. W. Tattersall

MEOPHAM, KENT, FROM THE VILLAGE GREEN. ANOTHER SITE RECOMMENDED BY PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE FOR A SATELLITE TOWN

THE AGE OF BURNHAM BEECHES

By A. D. C. LE SUEUR

THE age of the famous pollard trees of Burnham Beeches in Buckinghamshire has been a matter of argument for generations, and popular opinion has estimated it at from 500 to 800 years.

These figures have been mere estimates, based on no reliable foundation of any kind. According to local tradition the trees were first lopped to make gunstocks for Cromwell's army, or, even more surprisingly, to produce timber for Cromwell's navy. While these stories need not be taken seriously, most of the initial pollarding took place during Cromwell's lifetime, and it is undoubtedly from this fact that local tradition has developed.

The trees, in fact, were lopped to provide firewood, being cut at a height of about six feet from the ground to prevent the young shoots being destroyed by cattle, which in those days regularly grazed in the woodlands.

The beech trees were not planted; they grew from seed shed by old pioneer trees long disappeared, and they form the final stage of heath—birch—oak—beech succession so characteristic of many areas in Southern England. They gradually spread along the valley slopes and over the clay areas and, while they eventually got a footing on the lighter, gravelly soils, the best trees are to be found on the heavier soils.

During the past twenty-five years a number of trees have been blown down, and among the butts were found some sufficiently solid for the annual rings to be counted. These trees varied in size from three to four feet in diameter and, being scattered over the whole area, formed a reasonable sample.

In many cases the rings were difficult to count, and at times were so close together that a microscope had to be used. The greatest age discovered was 370 years, and the youngest 271 years, with a general average age of 320 years. As the greater part of this investigation was carried out before 1930 the average age of the trees now standing may be taken as about 336 years. It appears, therefore, highly probable that most of the trees were first lopped during the early part of the seventeenth century. Cromwell was born in 1599 and died in 1658, so that local tradition seems to have some foundation.

Many of the old pollards, from five to seven feet in diameter, are generally considered to be of far greater age than those of smaller size, but this is not necessarily so. All the trees now standing are hollow, but from an examination of blown trees and the appearance of standing butts it is clear that many of these trees are not single specimens but two or three trees which, growing close together, have become



TWO YOUNG TREES GROWING AWAY FROM EACH OTHER TOWARDS THE LIGHT

naturally grafted. The grafting line is usually easy to trace, and the outward inclination of the pollard heads is characteristic of trees growing up within a short distance of one another. In a number of cases sheets of bark have been found in the interior, and in at least one a double centre could be clearly identified. Moreover, there are numbers of trees now standing on which the process of grafting in all its stages can be seen.

The trees are not mentioned in wills of the period before 1644, when Thomas Eyre, then owner, wrote as follows: "To Marye, my well beloved wyfe, I give power and libertye to lopp and toppe for her fyrewood all trees groweing and standing in the Comon Wood of East Burnham." Considering that the right to lop appears in subsequent wills the omission before 1645 is significant, and it seems only reasonable to suppose that these trees had not previously reached a stage of economic value.

The next question is the age at which they became valuable, the age, in fact, when pollarding started. The answer is again supplied by the annual rings. It is a fact well known to all foresters that it is impossible to lop an old or even middle-aged beech with success, as the bark is too hard for the epicormic buds to break through. This was realised by the woodmen of the period and the first lopping was an early one, the age when the trees were first cut varying from 25 to 35 years. In most cases it was under 30 years. This was proved by examination of the rings, which in all cases showed a sudden check after free growth for the periods stated. They then gradually increased in width as the new shoots grew.

Another problem solved was the rotation, or period between the cuttings. The annual rings showed a distinct periodicity in all trees. After some years of free growth following the first cutting there were further checks, which could be traced in some cases for the greater part of a century. These checks appeared every eleventh or twelfth year while the tree was young, gradually increasing to fifteen or sixteen years as growth slowed with age. After eighty years or so the rings narrowed to such a degree that the exact point of check could not be found with certainty.

There can be no doubt that these checks in growth were due to the action of pollarding at intervals. They also show that pollard growth is slower than coppice growth, as the normal rotation for beech coppice in Buckinghamshire

was seven years. It is interesting to note that this rotation was that recommended by Evelyn: "As to pollards they should not be headed above once in ten or twelve years."

As coal came in the importance of wood as fuel declined, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century lopping for fuel gradually ceased as a systematic operation.

The early Victorian owners neglected these woods and their woodmen were a lazy lot. On a number of trees the branches near the roads are younger than those on the far side, the woodmen having cut as they felt inclined without regard to the future of the tree.

Examination of the branches on trees uncut since about 1750 shows that growth was beginning to slow by then, as it took 16 to 18 years for billet size to be reached. Simple billet, the smallest size of firewood apart from faggot wood, had, according to Elizabethan statute, to be seven and a half inches in circumference. Fuel wood from this estate was apparently never sold, but it was probably cut to the size considered most suitable for the fireplaces of the period.

The amount of fuel wood required for a small manor house was considerable. William Garrard, who made his will in 1560, left to his wife the right to draw from his wood 200 loads of firewood per annum "For the spending when she lyeth at the manor house of Dorney (near Eton) as also when she lyeth at her house at London." Dorney Wood, now the property of the National Trust, marches with the western boundary of Burnham Beeches.

The life of these great pollards has been far longer than that of an ordinary beech tree, and the question constantly asked is, "how long are they likely to last?" Practically every trunk is hollow, and well-nigh every tree is infected with some wood-rotting disease. They are, in fact, running a race with decay. As long as the production of new wood exceeds the amount destroyed by decay the trees will stand. Once decay gains the upper hand a tree, over-weighted by its heavy crown, collapses into ruin.

At present the rate of loss is about ten a year, but this will probably increase as the trees get weaker. They should, however, last out anyone living to-day, having fortunately survived what was probably their greatest time of peril in their whole existence. During the war these beech pollards helped to camouflage one of the largest army vehicle parks in the country. Constantly exposed to damage by traffic, and bombed more than once, out of 1,600 trees less than one per cent. was damaged, which says much for the British Army and not so much for the German Air Force.



A LARGE POLLARD BEECH WHICH IS IN REALITY TWO TREES



PAIR OF TREES PARTIALLY JOINED

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

PORTUGUESE ROCOCO

I ENCLOSE a photograph of a day-bed in my possession, and I wonder if you could give me any information on it. The leather mattress is beautifully worked and the leather must have come from a very large animal. The wood has a very high polish and is smooth as satin. It is brown in colour.—(Mrs.) E. M. COLLINGS, Cliff End Hotel, Manor Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire.

This is an extremely good example of a Portuguese couch or day-bed made not earlier than the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The wood is probably a variety of Brazilian rose-wood, called jacaranda or palisander wood, which was a timber extensively used by the Portuguese in the eighteenth century for their furniture. In this school of furniture design, the use of elaborate rococo carved ornament was particularly prevalent. Stretched leather was also much used in Portugal and Spain for beds and couches and the webbing of chairs and stool seats.

A PASTEL BY MRS. DELANY

There is a pastel here which was always said to be of Grace Granville and to have been done by Mrs. Delany. The other day one of my sons threw a stick and broke the glass. To repair this about six layers of paper were removed from the back and underneath was found written in handwriting of the epoch, "For Mrs. Foley. Lady Lansdowne. Portrait after Roselby (?) by M. Pendarves, 1734." Who was Roselby and who was Pendarves? Lady Lansdowne was the mother of Grace Granville, who became Mrs. Foley.—T. W. FOLEY, Stoke Edith, Hereford.

M. Pendarves was Mary Granville, daughter of Bernard, the younger brother of George Granville, Lord Lansdowne. She married in 1718 Alexander Pendarves, who died in 1725. In 1743 she married Dr. Delany as her second husband. Thus the picture is by Mrs. Delany, copied, evidently, from a crayon drawing by Rosalba Carriera (1675-1737). The celebrated pastellist, Rosalba, as she was generally known, worked predominantly in Italy, but was in Paris in 1720.

In a subsequent letter the owner informs us that he possesses two further pastels by Mrs. Delany of Grace Granville (Mrs. Foley) and Lord Lansdowne, the latter's father, as an elderly man.



LADY LANSDOWNE. PASTEL BY MRS. DELANY AFTER ROSALBA

See Question: A Pastel by Mrs. Delany.



18th-CENTURY PORTUGUESE DAY-BED

See Question: Portuguese Rococo.

THE TOBY JUG AND ITS ORIGIN

I am submitting photographs of what I think must be an unusual Toby jug. The handle of the jug is embossed with the figure of a recumbent woman. The hat, which is loose-fitting, makes a cup with a capacity of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. The left hand of the Toby is holding a miniature Toby jug which is complete in all details. The face and hands are of that bluish cast associated with the Ralph Wood models. The model is wearing a muffler, which is a dusky pink, the same colour as the coat on the small Toby. The small Toby is wearing a dark brown tricorne hat. The loose cup, which forms the hat, and also the base of the Toby are the same colour—mottled brown. The coat is light blue. The breeches are ochre; the shoes black with ochre laces. The stool on which the Toby is sitting is a lightish green. The back part of the jug where the handle fits is also of this lightish green colour. The jug itself is in absolutely perfect condition. The only marking underneath is a crown.—C. T. H. GILBERT, Highgrove, Eccleston, Chorley, Lancashire.

The type of vessel known as a Toby jug seems to have originated in the factory of Ralph Wood and his son of the same name, at Burslem, Staffordshire, about 1770.

There are no records to show who was the original modeller, but certain characteristics, notably the features of the face, seem to indicate the hand of John Voyez, a French artist who was employed by the Woods. The jug is an adaptation in the round from an engraving illustrating a song entitled *The Brown Jug*, published in 1761, and relating the exploits and fate of a notorious toper known as Toby Philpot; the association formerly prevalent of Toby jugs with the Uncle Toby of Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* is erroneous.

Few pottery types can have branched in a short time into so many variations. Ralph Wood's Toby was quickly adopted by rival potters and not only in Staffordshire. Not merely were moulds for the original character made with slight modifications of detail—seated on a bench or a barrel, with or without a tobacco-pipe, and sometimes with a keg between the feet—but other characters were represented, to perform the function of a beer-mug, in similar guise—a sailor in trousers (instead of the original Toby's knee-breeches) sitting on his box, a negro, a planter in striped trousers on a chest, a bibulous parson and a watchman. Even the sex is changed to impersonate a famous Brighton bathing-woman, Martha Gunn, who must have been the terror of children submitted to her attentions. In very late examples the figure is made to take on the habiliments of Paul Pry. The colouring of the early Ralph Wood Tobies is in the form of stained glazes—blue, green, yellow, purple and dark brown; later examples, made perhaps by the younger Ralph Wood and by his cousin Enoch Wood, as well as those bearing the mark of Neale of Hanley or attributable to other factories from about the end of the eighteenth century onwards, have the colour in the form of enamel pigments applied over the glaze, and fixed by a subsequent firing in a muffle kiln.

This example is certainly a rare model. Here the plain handle of the original Toby is replaced by one moulded in the shape of a mermaid with comb; other exceptional details are the dog (instead of a keg) between the feet, the ale-glass held in the right hand, and the modelling of the jug on the drinker's knee itself, a miniature Toby jug. The colouring in this case shows certain characteristics of what is known as "Pratt Ware," from the fact that they are associated with, though not peculiar to, wares bearing the mark of that Staffordshire potter. The varied colours on the hat and base, dabbed on with a stump of sponge, are a feature of wares made in some of the Yorkshire and North of England potteries, and point to the possibility that this jug may have come from that quarter and not from Staffordshire. Its date is about the end of the eighteenth century. The preservation of the original crown of the hat, unbroken, to serve as a mug as well as a lid, is unusual.

A MASONIC LOCKET

I have a masonic locket made of gold and it is $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. long by $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. wide. The front is porcelain, and the eye, moon and stars are painted in colours, and at the back is a lock of brown hair. Most of the other symbols appear



BY JUG HOLDING A MINIATURE TOBY
See Question: *The Toby Jug and Its Origin* (page 990)

have been painted on pieces of cardboard and glued on. The following appear to be made of gold: head of gavel, trowel, square on compasses, head of each pillar under the large globes, the sun, centre of set-square, and chisel at bottom left corner. Inside the locket the parts have been backed up by pieces of paper cut from an old racing card, as one piece gives the names of the horses, and the other one the jockeys' colours, and the type used appears to be the same as used in the early 1800s.

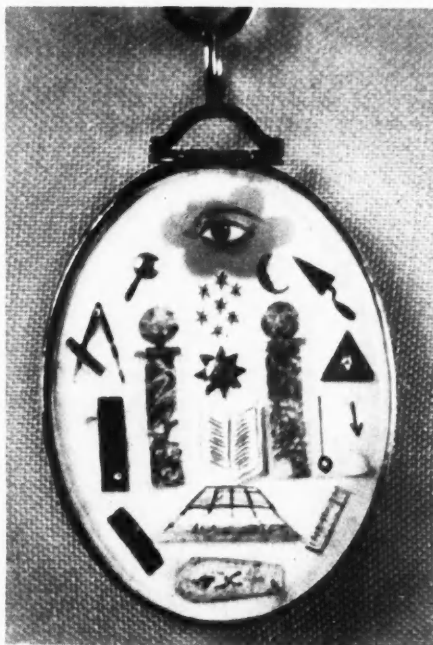
I have been told that a number of these lockets were made by French prisoners of war after the Battle of Waterloo, and sold in the streets of London to freemasons. I shall be glad to know if this information is correct, and whether anything is known about these lockets.—ARNOLD JOWETT, 310, Hopwood Lane, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Masonic collar lockets similar to this were made by a small group of French prisoners of war confined in the 40-acre camp known as Norman Cross Barracks, about eight miles from Peterborough. Here, from 1797 to 1816, were accommodated in 16 large wooden buildings some five thousand of Wellington's prisoners taken from the Peninsular War. Most of these men were conscripts drawn from the artisan classes of France. Norman Cross eventually

became renowned for the skilled handicraft made behind its tall palisadings. Ship models and spinning jennies made from beef and mutton bones, exquisitely carved and decorated, achieved a high reputation and fetch high prices to-day. Other working groups specialised in straw marquetry work, tea-caddies from old metal, and personal souvenirs from fragments of any material available.

Every morning from ten o'clock until noon the prisoners held a market near to the gate in the barracks yard. People congregated there from far and wide anxious to buy the prisoners' handiwork or offer in exchange luxury foods or clothing and more raw materials. Upon their release after the fall of Napoleon, many prisoners were found to have saved as much as £1,000 invested in English funds.

Complete masonic lockets did not emanate from Norman Cross, merely the flat oval centres decorated with a mixture of painted and applied masonic symbols. A group of four prisoners spent a great deal of their spare time for several years making them from such fragments of material as they could obtain, including mother-of-pearl, glass, tinsel, wire. These centres eventually reached the hands of certain London jewellers who inserted them in pinchbeck and other metal frames. A very similar



MADE BY FRENCH PRISONERS DURING THE NAPOLEONIC WARS
See Question: *A Masonic Locket*

collar locket is illustrated in *Masonic Emblems and Jewels*, by William Hammond.

TWO PEWTER SPOONS

I should be grateful for any information regarding two pewter spoons I have in my possession. I enclose photographs and a rubbing from the figured spoon which has no official pewter mark. They measure 7½ in. in length.—B. R. GARMAN, Manor House, Sellinge, Kent.

These pewter spoons appear to have been made during the William and Mary period, one in Holland, the other in London. The Dutch specimen has the figures of William and Mary as a stem finial. A silver spoon dated 1689, with similar finial and bowl on a plain stem is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. In the same collection is another Dutch spoon dated 1691 with a single figure finial on a twisted and chased stem precisely like the pewter

(Left) DUTCH SPOON WITH FIGURES OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY. Circa 1690
(Right) SPOON OF LONDON MAKE. WILLIAM AND MARY PERIOD

See Question: *Two Pewter Spoons*



THE MERMAID HANDLE OF THE JUG WITH (RIGHT) THE CROWN OF THE HAT SERVING AS A SEPARATE JUG
See Question: *The Toby Jug and Its Origin* (page 990)

specimen. It must be added, however, that a round bowl on an antique pewter spoon is a rarity, whereas the shape is common to-day.

The London example is of the lobed-end rat-tail variety—known variously as trefoil, split-end, notched-end, or trifid. This style made its appearance early in the reign of Charles II when, for decorative effect, plain Puritan finials were spread out into three distinct lobes turned slightly upward. Soon the inner side of the finial was decorated with pattern cast in relief. Simultaneously came the long, clearly defined tongue or rat's tail strengthening the back of the bowl. After 1670 rat's tails were accentuated by the hollowing out of each side.

Between 1680 and 1690 pewterers ceased marking spoons on the bowl: instead they marked them on the stem back. The crowned rose seen on this specimen is one of the eighteen or so marks known on lobed pewter spoons. The raised foliated ornament brings the specimen into the William and Mary period, although similar spoons were made until about 1710.

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.





1.—THE CHURCH AT THE EAST END OF THE VILLAGE STREET : LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE GREEN

BRENCHLEY, KENT—I. A Wealden Village

Associations with the clothing and iron industries of the Weald account for the former prosperity of Brenchley, a remarkably unspoiled village, rich in timber-framed and tile-hung houses

By ARTHUR OSWALD

"SITUATED pleasant enough on a hill," some miles both from main road or railway, Brenchley owes to its aloofness from the hurrying world its claim to be regarded as one of the prettiest and least spoilt villages of Kent. The London-Hastings road is at a safe distance away to the south, the railway (nicknamed, after it was opened, "the railway racecourse of England") runs straight as a die from Tonbridge to Ashford

across the flat vale, out of sight, to the north. Brenchley lies midway between the two, clinging to the southward, sunny slope of its hill. Its long street of tile-hung and timber-framed houses runs from west to east and seems to gather impetus as it goes, achieving at its eastern end a quiet climax of beauty where it opens out round the triangular green. Whichever way you look, the surrounding houses, confronting the green from

all angles (Figs. 5 to 7), compose into a charming leafy picture, while on the south side stands the church, approached between a giant bodyguard of dark yews (Fig. 1). In the churchyard you can stand and look southward and eastward, out over rolling wooded country, and catch a glimpse of Goudhurst church tower on its answering hill-top away beyond Horsmonden. This is the Weald of Kent—or rather that broken hilly part of it which has preserved far more of its original forest character than the rich agricultural vale to the north.

Long after Queen Elizabeth had found a progress through the Weald a sticky business, the region was notorious for its evil communications—which, however, so far from corrupting the good manners of the local architecture, were a positive factor in preserving it. Roads "very deep and miry," complained Hasted, the Kent historian, towards the close of the

eighteenth century. They seem to have set him in a bad temper, for he describes the whole parish as having a "dreary, gloomy aspect from the quantity of large spreading oaks throughout it." "The houses," he goes on, "which are mostly old-fashioned timbered buildings, are situated in general round the different small greens or fostals." When he wrote, Brenchley was a very large parish, four miles long by three broad, but the two hamlets of Paddock Wood and Matfield Green have since been taken out of it to form parishes of their own. (The latter is notable for the fine brick house of the Marchant family—COUNTRY LIFE, September 14, 1935—numerous members of which are buried in Brenchley churchyard.)

What Hasted says of the groups of houses round the "fostals"—an old dialect word for the greensward in front of a farm-house—is true of most of the Wealden parishes. Indeed, it was a long time before many of them became parishes at all. Brenchley is not mentioned in Domesday; its vast parish was carved out of the still vaster one of Yalding, six miles away to the north; and one has only to look at a Domesday map of the county to see how very sparsely populated the southern Weald was. In early times its oak woods were of less value for their timber than for the pannage, or mast of the acorns, and its "dens" or "denes" were the wooded glades in which the herds of pigs pastured. Later on, when the forest began to be cleared, the "denes" became the settlements, some growing into villages, though many of the numerous "den" names of the Weald are still borne by farm-houses or small hamlets built, as Hasted says, around the "fostals." Brenchley must have originated as a clearing in the forest; this is what the ending "-ley" means. Its development into a village, with a chapel first and then a church, was probably due to its situation at a meeting-place of forest tracks and on a hill which had a supply of water while raising it above the water-logged valleys.

As part of Yalding, Brenchley belonged to the de Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, whose ancestor, Richard fitz Gilbert, after the Norman Conquest, had secured the Lowy of Tonbridge as the nucleus of his estates in Kent. The descent of the manor,



2.—A BODYGUARD OF YEWS LINING THE CHURCH WALK



3.—15th-CENTURY TIMBER-FRAMING : THE ROBERTS MANSION, KNOWN AS THE OLD PALACE



4.—LOOKING EAST. THE ROBERTS MANSION AND THE ROSE AND CROWN INN



5.—THE MEDIAEVAL BUTCHER'S SHOP FACING THE GREEN



6.—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE GREEN. CONTRASTS IN THE USE OF MATERIALS



7.—CHURCH HOUSE (LEFT) AND THE BUTCHER'S SHOP IN THEIR LEAFY SETTING

which went with the Castle of Tonbridge, until its forfeiture to Henry VIII, when Edward, Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded for high treason, need not detain us here. Its feudal lords have left little enough mark on the village, whose shaping was due to other causes. Like Burwash, recently illustrated in these pages, Brenchley lay in what was once the industrial heart of Southern England, the cloth-making and iron-founding region on the borders of Kent and Sussex. Cloth-making, with its headquarters at Cranbrook, embraced many of the Wealden villages, and it may be surmised that some, at least, of Brenchley's substantial timber-framed houses were once the homes of clothiers and weavers. The iron industry came later. Brenchley is not named in the Elizabethan lists of Kentish foundries and furnaces, but under James I John Browne of Brenchley sprang into prominence as an ironmaster. In 1619 he was already employing two hundred men; later on, for the considerable sum of £12,000, he obtained a monopoly "to make, vend and transport ordnance and shot." In 1637 he erected a new foundry at Brenchley to cast the ordnance, for the *Sovereign of the Seas*. But in the end Swedish competition landed him in difficulties, and in begging protection from his creditors he estimated his losses when in the King's service to have been over £10,000. The site of his activities is perhaps commemorated by Furnace Pond, between Brenchley and Horsmonden, though there are also a Furnace Farm and Cinder Hill in the neighbourhood.

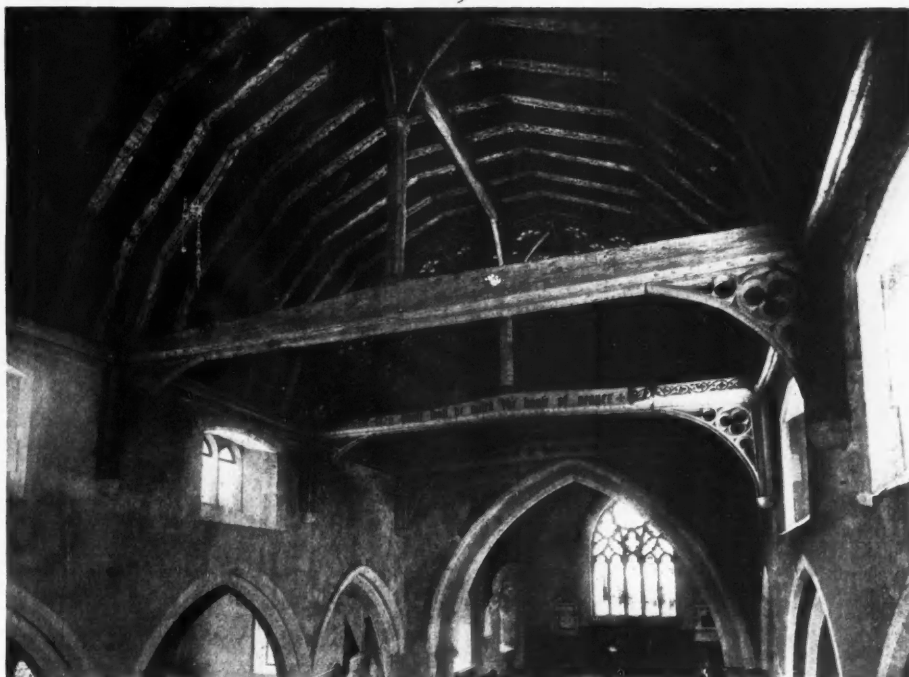
The ironmasters were never popular, and John Browne came into collision with the clothiers of Cranbrook, where he also had a foundry. The complaint was the wasting of wood and the raising of the prices of timber. The squandering of the Wealden oak can be indirectly traced in the construction of timber-framed houses, which showed progressively fewer and less massive timbers and larger plaster intervals between the studs as time went on. But John Browne had not begun to denude Brenchley when the oldest of its timber houses were built, and several of them show a lavish use of studding, notably the long and picturesque range which forms such a notable feature of the north side of the village street (Figs. 3 and 4).

Known locally as the Old Palace, this grand timber-framed building was once the mansion of the Roberts family, and is still owned by their descendants, though it has long been cut up into cottages and shops. There were once two prominent families of the name in the neighbourhood, the Roberts of Cranbrook, whose descendants still possess the moated house of Glassenbury, and the Brenchley Roberts, who came originally from Hawkhurst. In the seventeenth century they were united by the marriage of Margaret, heiress of George Roberts of Brenchley, with Sir Walter Roberts, second Baronet of Glassenbury. In the church are the worn brasses of Thomas Roberts, mercer, and his three wives, who flourished in the days of Henry VII. He may well have been the builder of the mansion, the construction of which suggests a late 15th-century date. In its form it reproduces the typical features of the Kentish yeoman's house, with overhangs at either end and a continuous roof giving the impression that the centre portion is recessed (Fig. 3). But it is an unusually large example of the type, such as would have been built only by a man of considerable affluence. Originally, no doubt, the centre portion consisted of a great hall open to the roof. The building is continued beyond the crook in the road, though possibly this western range was in the first place another

house. It is pierced by a cartway towards its west end, as is that other remarkable timber survival in the village street of Chiddingstone. A word of warning should be entered about the pair of gables. They are, in fact, as they seem, too good to be true, having been added when the whole range was restored and put into repair some sixty years ago. But, though not authentic, they have an undeniably picturesque effect (Fig. 4).

On the other side of the street the tile-hung row of the Rose and Crown, with its bay windows and charming sign, is no less picturesque in its more modest way. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the Bull, a few yards farther east, which is the only serious blemish in Brenchley, though happily barely visible in our photograph. Walking westward and still on the south side of the street, another timber house, standing back by itself, shows the same lavish employment of Wealden oak as the Roberts mansion (Fig. 9). Still known from its former use as the Old Workhouse, it has been considerably restored in the process of conversion into cottages, but still retains much of its original character. On the left can be seen a two-storeyed bay window added in Elizabethan times.

The western end of the village will be illustrated in a second article. Let us go back and take a further look at the houses



8.—WEALDEN OAK IN THE NAVE ROOF OF THE CHURCH. CIRCA 1350



9.—ANOTHER TIMBER-FRAMED BUILDING, THE OLD WORKHOUSE

round the green. The charming timber house on the east side is Brenchley's butcher's shop, perhaps the most beautiful butcher's shop in England (Figs. 5 and 7). Unlike the typical yeoman's house, it has a continuous overhang, instead of being interrupted in the centre, and, above, there is a series of stout brackets to carry the projecting eaves. The eastern wing on the right is an addition, but not very much later, for though tile-hung on the south, its north side is as generously studded as the main building. The shop front, with its pentise roof, is a happy treatment of the problem (though the glazed tiles below the windows are perhaps a little out of key). Leaning against the wall are the latticed shutters waiting for closing time.

Opposite, to the right of the churchyard, is the grocer's shop, still retaining its pleasant old glazing (Fig. 1). In the happy, almost casual way in which villages used to grow, it is built on obliquely from the end of a timber-framed house, which is of mediæval origin, though it has been tile-hung at a later date. In Brenchley much of the tile-hanging is painted white, like weather-boarding, from which at first glance it is almost indistinguishable in effect. True weather-boarding is to be seen in the little cottage in the centre of Fig. 6, while on the right the quiet Georgian front of Church House aims at reproducing a small-scale masonry effect, which is even carried up into the parapet. Builders of three different centuries, at least, have contributed to the perfect harmony of shapes and materials to be seen in the group of houses in this photograph.

Wealden timber and Wealden tiling are the materials out of which Brenchley has been made. Brick is used very little in the older buildings, and the local sandstone even less, except in the church. There, the creamy-yellow tones of the stonework in the sturdy, turret-topped tower contrast well with the dark green of the yews and cedars. But in the church, too, it is Wealden oak that has produced its finest feature, the 14th-century roof (Fig. 8). Great tie-beams and tall king-posts reinforce its collar-braced rafter construction; it is remarkable, too, in retaining its ornamented panelling in the easternmost bay, although the rood and candlebeam which it was designed to honour have long since disappeared.

PROGRESS AT GOODINGS

By ANTHONY HURD

MAY was not a kindly month to the corn. Temperatures kept low and the soil was on the dry side for rapid growth. At Goodings, the COUNTRY LIFE Estate in Berkshire, we had more rain than fell in some districts and the autumn and spring-sown corn kept growing, though rather slowly. It was not until May 3 that the last piece of barley was planted. This was on ground infested with couch, which needed a thorough cleaning. Careful cultivations worked the couch to the top, and we let the sun and drying winds do the rest of the job.

The underground stems of couch are extraordinarily tough, and even when they seem well desiccated a shower of rain may restore their life again. There are, however, no signs of revival on this ground. Not in every season will this technique answer. Often it is necessary to cart off the couch when it has been worked to the top or gather it in heaps to burn it. If it can be well and truly killed on the spot such plant food as the couch contains is kept on the ground where it will do most good.

As the winter wheat grew slowly and yellowed off a little with the cold winds, some of the fields have been top-dressed with nitrogen. A late dressing is favoured because the benefit is seen more in the head of the corn than in the leaves. The winter oats look well and were hardly checked by the cold.

The mangold ground was planted and the plants are well through on the first piece drilled on April 25. The second piece was drilled on May 9 and soon we shall be busy with hoeing. Five different varieties have been planted: Kershe's Ideal, Yellow Globe, Mammoth Long Red, Brock's Red Intermediate and Golden Tankard. Although any mangold is always mostly water, and the value is in its succulence rather than the carbohydrate and protein content, we may find that one of these varieties suits the land better than the others.

The kale ground has been worked down. We are not in a hurry to sow. The turnip flea beetle is always a nuisance in Berkshire, so we shall continue to move the ground and give any weed seeds time to strike before we sow in June. Kale grows quickly and if there is plenty of fertility in the ground makes fully enough bulk by the autumn even if sowing is delayed until mid-June. Certainly the flea beetle causes much less trouble after June 20.

Eighteen acres of potatoes are now planted. The land has been worked entirely by the carter and his two horses. The ridging up and splitting back took twelve and a half days, and in his spare time the carter drew out the eighteen tons of seed for the Irishmen to plant. It is satisfactory in these days of mechanisation to find a good man with horses who is ready and willing to take on a job like this. We shall need to keep the hoes busy in the potatoes to make the ground as friable as possible and encourage tuber development. We are growing these potatoes because we hope to make them pay, and not because of a direction served by a Committee.

Grass and clover seeds to make new leys have all been planted. Details of the mixtures were given in COUNTRY LIFE on March 8. The seeds were broadcast with a barrow attached to a combine drill, which distributed 1½ cwt. of superphosphate to the acre at the same time. On the barley fields we waited until the corn was through and then the seed was rolled in carefully. It pays to give grass and clover seeds some help in their early stages with phosphatic fertilisers, especially on ground that has been drawn fairly hard by cereal crops in recent years.

We have not yet sown our lucerne. There are to be sixteen different plots of about an acre each. But the ground is not too clean and we shall be content to wait until July to get conditions right. The basis of the mixtures is

Grimm or Provence lucerne and S.100 clover. We have been fortunate enough to obtain a small quantity of Provence lucerne grown in this country. Five different types of cocksfoot and four of Timothy will be used as well as Italian ryegrass, common sainfoin, meadow fescue, Hungarian Brome and Phalaris Tuberosa.

Frankly, we do not know much about Phalaris Tuberosa. It is recommended from Australia as "a high production, true perennial pasture plant which with reasonable management may be kept at maximum, yielding efficiency for twenty years or more." It does well with clovers, but is rather too sensitive to compete with other grasses in the early stages of growth.

After the lack of grazing this spring we intend to plant a few acres of rye in September, which should provide early grazing for the dairy cows next spring. The land will be dunged and seeded in early September and should give us

valuable grazing in early spring before the seeds or permanent grass fields are ready to carry the cows. Then the rye can be ploughed up and the ground planted with mangolds or kale. Supplies of feeding-stuffs even for dairy cows are likely to be most difficult next winter, and it seems well worth making a special effort to shorten the period of dependence on purchased concentrates.

The pullets are doing well. The Christmas-hatched birds started to lay at the end of April and we are now really beginning to feel that we have a laying flock.

At the time of writing work on the farm is almost at a standstill as all the men, except the dairymen, are taking their annual holiday. I think this is a good plan where it can be worked. The dairymen will, of course, have to take their holidays in turn. The cows still need to be milked twice a day for seven days a week whether it is the general farm holiday or not.

LONGS AND SHORTS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

ALL manner of more or less fantastic methods of handicapping are constantly being suggested and discussed, and there is only one defect in them, namely that they are not actually tried. It is so not only in golf. Thus it was with the challenge of Dutch Sam in the great days of the Ring who offered to fight the relatively mountainous Tom Cribb if both were strapped astride a bench; there was no fight. Thus it was with a proposed lawn tennis match—I have cited it before—in which H. L. Doherty was to play a plump friend of his and mine on the terms that the champion could only score by a direct hit on the person of his opponent. All the friends of both parties were agog to see so pleasing a contest; they talked about it, they even betted on it—but there was no match. Much the same has too often happened with a match at golf that has been regularly discussed. "Haply some hoary-headed swain may say" to a lusty young adversary, "If I could play my second off your tee shot and you had to play yours off my drive, things would be very different." The younger party may have modestly accepted this statement or he may have argued the point, but there has been no actual trial.

Now at last, however, I have heard from a kind correspondent of an actual experiment. The professional at his club is, he says, a first-class player and an exceptionally long driver, and they arranged to exchange balls after their tee shots. The professional began by being sceptical as to the sufficiency of the handicap, and insisted on giving some strokes as well, but when after eight holes he found himself six down he became, as my correspondent says, rather thoughtful. Later, I gather, he got a hole or two back, but when the match had to be cut short from extraneous causes at the 14th hole he was in effect a beaten man and remarked, "Do you know, sir, I could not give you a stroke on this basis."

It will not have escaped the lynx-eyed reader that there is a good deal that he and I do not know. I do not know, for instance, what is my correspondent's handicap or by how many yards he is generally outdriven by the professional. I do not know the course on which they played and that is obviously of importance. I only gather incidentally that the amateur was usually left within easy range of the green whereas the professional often needed wood and sometimes could not get up at all. All these considerations are material, and it would in any case be rash to generalise from a single instance, but as far as it goes the result is certainly interesting. Of course, in such cases the contract must be one, as the lawyers say, *uberrimae fidei*. Each party must play fair and do his darndest. Otherwise difficult situations would arise. The pro-

fessional, dissatisfied with the length or accuracy of the amateur's tee shot, might say, "Oh, well, if that's your game I'll take a leaf out of your book" and hit a mighty drive into inaccessible woodland or heather. At the one-shot holes, too, when length would be of little or no importance, there might be a temptation to the professional skilfully and as if by accident to put his tee shot into a flanking bunker. The strictest honesty on both sides is clearly essential. Granted that, the game might be an amusing one and instructive as well as a lesson in the enormous value of long driving.

Apropos of that well-worn theme and of the controversy as to the ball, I have had a letter from another correspondent who has a suggestion to make. He begins by stating an undoubted truth, namely that "the real trouble is the great and increasing difference (he underlines it) between the tigers and the rabbits." I should add not merely between tigers and rabbits but between the big hitters and the ordinary decently good drivers. In either case this is a truth not so fully appreciated as it deserves. In old days the long driver outdrove the ordinarily good driver, as was only right and proper, but he did not utterly crush him. He got a reasonable reward for his superior strength or skill but not a disproportionate one. The modern ball, on the other hand, has a devil beneath its jerkin which, as I venture to think, does disproportionately respond to that "hit extra" which the strong hitter can give it, so that my ordinarily good driver is left hopelessly far behind. And now to my correspondent's proposed remedy, which I give in his own words.

"Why not," he says, "standardise two balls—a light and a heavy? All tournaments or scratch competitions could be played with the light ball, and in handicap competitions the player could have his choice, with the proviso that if he chooses the heavy one his handicap should be reduced by, say, four shots." He adds that the suggestion seems to him such an obvious one that he thinks there must be an undetected fallacy somewhere in it. I do not know that there is any particular fallacy unless it be that irrepressible vanity of the human golfer, which forbids him to play from forward tees when they are provided for him and makes him drive from the back tees, though they may entirely spoil the hole. I have a conviction that rather than use the heavy ball, which would be tantamount to an admission of shortness, he would insist on playing with the long hitter's ball. I know that in argument he inveighs vehemently against the lighter and larger ball and pretends to be an extremely humble person who finds the game all too difficult as it is. Yet when he had to make his public choice and openly acknow-

ledge himself to be short, I believe vanity would tip the beam. However, I pass on the suggestion as an interesting if probably an impracticable one.

This second correspondent makes another remark which also deserves to be passed on. He says that humbler players have been unjustly abused for being unwilling to sacrifice any of their length. The sacrifice demanded, he says in effect, is not that of length but of fun; a two-shot

hole is good fun if you can reach it in two shots, but it is often exceedingly dull when you can only do it in two and a bit. Then he goes on: "The golf architects tell us that they can design holes equally interesting for the long hitters to reach in two and the short hitters in three. We see pictures of them, so I suppose that they exist, but I have never met one." That is perhaps rather a sweeping statement, but I cannot honestly deny that there is much truth in it. I

know that the last time I tried to play a round, nearer two years than one ago, I did find some of the two-shot holes rather tedious because I could not quite reach them and "two of those and one of them" would have done as well as my two best efforts. Perhaps that was only my vanity. However, I am not going back to this ancient controversy, but on the principle of hearing both sides I gratefully quote my correspondents' views.

GEESE OF THE CAROLINAS By NEGLEY FARSON

THE local man who had been put in my blind (you call them hides in Britain) as a sort of retriever, was half-Indian, and also the local padre. When some swans came sailing low, unsuspecting, right over our heads, he gasped: "Kill 'em! Shoot 'em, Mister!" And he actually groaned as I let those beautiful birds go past. To shoot a swan was not only highly illegal—I thought it would be downright sacrilege considering how wild life was being exterminated in the United States. "Do you look people down here kill swans?" I asked, indignantly. "Mister," he replied, without a blink, "we kills *everything*!"

That was in 1934, and two things were happening. The first was that in 1932 the southward flight of ducks and geese had fallen to almost the lowest count since counts have been made; and, all credit to my countrymen, every conceivable effort was being made, by those who love wild-fowl and all the places and delights that the pursuit of them brings you to, to rebuild this flight. It is too lengthy to go into this protection—even creating—of northern breeding grounds. But I believe that with some birds the flight has been almost quadrupled. So while most of us Americans seem to be mechanising ourselves almost out of existence, there are still a considerable number, such as those who have so intelligently protected these ducks and geese, who are worth knowing.

I would class this local man, half Indian, half padre, half duck-hunter, among them. For the reason why he felt so ruthless about the swans was that, all up and down the Atlantic seaboard, rich men were buying, or had already bought, practically every available bit of marsh. The locals, therefore, had a grudge: they felt that they were being cheated out of their heritage. Then there were the new Game Laws, drastic restrictions upon their right to kill, which they opposed with almost a blind misunderstanding.

As every duck- or goose-shooter knows, in the U.S.A. the dawn and sunset flights are the big thing. But the Law, on this dawn in 1934, had it that no man could fire a gun until an hour after full sunrise, nor shoot within an hour before the sun set. Your bag was limited to four geese and ten ducks in any one day. You could not use live decoys. And your blind could not be more than fifty yards out from shore. That cut down things considerably, and that has saved the wild-fowl. Also you could shoot only for about a month in each zone. And the half-Indian and I sat in a blind one whole day, without my ever firing a shot—friends now, and completely happy.

My own feelings were strumming inside me strong, and almost as wild, as the wind which had emptied Currituck Sound. This Sound is so shallow that when the wind blows from its head only a few strips of water, in the very deepest parts of it, remain. Some of these are a good quarter-mile from where you sit, hidden by rushes, on some reedy island. You can smoke and be happy, and you need not feel taut or nervous; for any birds that will be moving will be travelling over those inaccessible strips of water. And far across the empty sound you will see thousands and thousands of the V-necked Canada geese, emperor of all our wild-fowl, following the white line of Atlantic surf on their winter pilgrimage to a warmer clime. I don't know why they should always speak of the geese, especially of the Canada, as honkers. Their cry is vastly different. A lonely, searching, almost melancholy cry: *Aah-oooh! Aah-oooh!* It sets your blood coursing.

This local padre was a marvellous duck- or goose-caller. He could talk to them. One day, so wild that only the pintails were out, we saw a long string of Canada geese going south at what



A CAROLINA SHOOTING PARTY AT THE WHARF OF THEIR DUCK LODGE

seemed to me a good mile off. The padre put his hand to the side of his mouth: *Aah-oooh!* he called, *Aah-oooh!* And lo! the line wavered—and one goose fell out of it. He came straight at us. Lower, lower, headed for our canvas decoys bobbing so treacherously in the wind-whipped water. *Aah-oooh!* called the padre.

"Hist! Shut up!" I hissed at him when the goose was about fifty yards off. Its wings set. I stood up and dropped it when it was something inside forty yards from us.

"Say, Mister!" said the padre, after his shout of triumph, "why did you tell me to shut up?"

"Because," I said, "he was so near to us that he would know, any minute, that you were not a goose."

It was a foolish remark: it took me two days to make friends with him again.

But, speaking of nostalgia—and I happen to love tidal sands, the stink of a salt marsh, and the boom of distant surf—I made two shots that day which I will never forget. One was a pintail, sweeping down as swiftly as a Spitfire, then, spotting something wrong, sweeping upwards to get away. I shot it. And so fast was its upward flight that it continued by its own momentum for a couple of yards upward; then, lifeless (and what a beautiful bird!), it fell.

The other was a pintail, high up, down wind, streaking straight past us. When that one crumpled up it seemed to us as if it was carried almost a mile before it fell. It was a terrific distance: I can still see that yellow-green, wind-streaked sound, with the padre wading until he was almost up to his waist. "Another couple of yards," he said, clambering back to the skiff we had secreted behind the reeds, "an' I was going to let it go!"

There is a comforting lot more in shooting than merely what happens to fall to your gun. I say "happens," for I am speaking of my own shooting—very patchy; but even on days when I am shooting with what might just as well be blank cartridges, and filled with despair, I know I have found a very practical answer to that nostalgia which is haunting so many of us in these days. If you wish to recapture some of the lost happiness and exhilarations (I am not speaking about inland shooting, so gravely affected,

as it is, by the current economic and social changes), the sands, the salt marsh, the faithful autumn and winter flights of the wild-fowl are still with us. And with these new and almost unbelievably wise Game Laws in the United States, shallow Currituck and long Albemarle Sound will probably remain one of the greatest goose grounds in the western world.

Albemarle, also a comparatively shallow sound, is cut off from the pounding Atlantic by the famous Hatteras Banks. The banks are a lonely spit of sand, 75 miles long, not much more than a couple of hundred yards wide at the widest places, and seldom more than two or three feet above a spring high tide. They are dotted with the wrecks of ships, from old, sun-whitened ribs of bygone sailing ships to modern steamers, which have been wrecked in the dreaded Diamond Shoals. These shoals, which American coastwise mariners call the Graveyard of the Atlantic, are formed by the cold, downward Greenland current sheering off the upcoming Gulf Stream, just off Hatteras Light, and sending the milky-blue stream across to warm Britain.

There are just a few settlements, nearly all the descendants of shipwrecked sailors, along the lonely banks. The Atlantic has a deep blue-and-green mottled *implacability* off there, as if it were waiting for you, which it really is: you can see the sharp triangular waves of the Diamond Shoals leaping up against the sky, even on a dead calm day.

It is here, in this loneliness, that the magnificent Canada goose has his finest migration stopping-place, and even winter refuge, as many of them go no farther south. They stand in thousands feeding in the shallow water along Albemarle Sound. It is one of the great sights of this world to look at them. But stop the motor of your car—and they take the air. And you are glad to see them go, as they darken the sky. In strength, sagacity, and fidelity, the Canada goose can be a model for any man. *Aah-oooh! Aah-oooh! Aah-oooh!*

That is a scene which, in this disintegrating world, many of the very best of my fellow countrymen, and similar-minded Canadians, are determined to perpetuate. And it is vastly encouraging to know how many of such men and women there still are. They should be protected as well.

THE DERBY PROBLEM

DISCUSSION on the races for the Derby and for the Oaks must necessarily centre upon the performances of the colts and the fillies in the Two Thousand and the One Thousand Guineas, which were run for at Newmarket a few weeks ago. They provide a problem, especially as regards the colts. In the Two Thousand Guineas one colt—the winner, Happy Knight—made a reputation upon his second appearance upon a racecourse; half a dozen others, several of whom had unbeaten records, smudged, if they did not actually blot, their copy-books.

The more this is thought about the more difficult it becomes to understand. Bred by Sir William Cooke, Happy Knight, which is by the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Colombo, from a grand-daughter of Son-in-Law, which has also bred Happy Grace and Happy Morning, is a big, almost ungainly colt that most certainly will not be at his best until next year. He has such a heavy, cumbersome front that it is almost impossible for me to imagine his coming down the hill and round Tattenham Corner. Sir William, after consultation with his trainer, Henri Jelliss, decided to withdraw him from the race for the Blue Riband of the turf, and wrote to Messrs. Weatherby doing this. As he forgot to sign the letter the withdrawal was not made, and Happy Knight remains—by accident—in the Derby, for which, on his running in the Guineas, he is rightly favourite.

In the paddock before the Newmarket race he appeared like a whale among a lot of minnows, while in the race itself he treated such as Gulf Stream, Edward Tudor, Aldis Lamp, Radiotherapy and the others just as if they were a very poor-class lot of selling-platers. He won by just as far as his jockey Tommy Weston—in great form since his demobilisation—wished.

There was, so far as could be seen, no excuse for any of the beaten. Happy Knight won his race like a very good colt. Although on contour and pedigree his victory in the Derby seems most unlikely, it is at the same time very hard to find a horse which ran in the Guineas that has any chance of beating him.

It should, of course, be remembered that of the 36 years of the present century in which these two races have been run over their proper courses (as distinct from substitute events during the war years), fourteen have seen Derby winners which took no part in the earlier classic at headquarters. Somehow it seems that next week Happy Knight's conqueror will come from this class of colt. Lord Derby has already expressed his intention of running Sky High, which won the Chester Vase, as well as Gulf Stream; Lord Astor is just as likely to rely upon Fast and Fair, which is by Fairway, rather than the Guineas disappointment, Aldis Lamp; Mr. Tom Lilley, who trains with Fred Templeman, may take a chance with Blue Peter's son, Peter Pan, for whom he paid 2,400 guineas as a yearling, in preference to the bad-fronted Radiotherapy; and, lastly, but by no means unlikely, Sam Armstrong may have a better candidate in his stable than either the Maharaja (Gaekwar) of Baroda's The Yuveraj or Maharaj Kumar. This is the bay, April-foaled, Peterborough. Blue Peter, which won the Derby in 1939 and sired Ocean Swell, the substitute-Derby winner of 1944, is his nearest male relative, while his dam, Debit, is by the Derby winner, Sansovino, and comes from Book Debt, a Buchan mare of Cliveden Stud origin. She was an own-sister to the St. Leger winner, Book Law, and besides Debit has been responsible for such as the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Pay Up, which is doing such yeoman service for Mr. Edward Bee and his partners as a sire at the Longholes Stud.

Bred and owned by Sir Richard Brooke, who bought his dam from Lord Derby for 1,650 guineas at the December sales of 1938, Peterborough is an all-quality, easy-actioned colt of ideal conformation for the Epsom gradients. He belongs to the No. 1 Bruce Lowe



R. Anscomb

THE BAY DERBY ENTRANT, PETERBOROUGH, BRED AND OWNED BY SIR RICHARD BROOKE: AN ALL-QUALITY EASY-ACTIONED COLT

family; there is only a year's difference between the ages of his sire and dam; and he is a fourth foal. He is sure to beat more than beat him. If he beat them all his victory would indeed be popular, for Sir Richard and Lady Brooke are well-known in the bloodstock world and they turn out a number of winners from their Abberley Stud, near Worcester. This was once the home of Blenheim's half-brother, King Salmon, which sired the St. Leger winner, Herringbone, before being exported to Brazil.

Compared with the Derby, the Oaks seems to present a simple problem. In the One Thousand Guineas the King's filly, Hypericum, won from Neolight and Ocean Swell's half-sister, Iona. Neolight was not entered for the Epsom race, which, therefore, should bring a great contest between Hypericum and Iona. Both are

daughters of the Derby and St. Leger winner, Hyperion, and both were foaled in May. Hypericum comes from Feola, a Friar Marcus mare which has bred a number of winners, including Kingstone, and was from Aloe, an own-sister to the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Foxlaw. Iona is out of Jiffy, a daughter of Hurry On, which traces back to the One Thousand Guineas winner, Chelandy.

On the Guineas running there is little to choose between them, but Iona showed the most room for improvement. It must also be remembered that the Newmarket race was only her second appearance in public, for she did not run last season owing to shingles and this season she scored in the Wood Ditton Stakes before competing for the Guineas.

ROYSTON.

HELP FOR NESTING PARTRIDGE

By J. B. DROUGHT

ALTHOUGH various methods, more or less elaborate, designed to increase the partridge population have been practised on big properties for many years, their application to small shoots is not always practicable. Apart from the question of expense, the Continental and the Euston systems, for example, involve more attention to detail than a single-handed man can give. So, for the most part, on smaller unkept shoots, the partridge must work out its own salvation.

Yet it is quite possible, even for men who are virtually their own keepers, to assist the birds to a greater extent than is perhaps generally recognised. A common drawback to small shoots which consist mainly of grass land within narrow boundaries is the extensive danger zones which they embrace. Nests run grave risks of cutting out at hay harvest, while rights of way and field paths may prove positive death-traps to sitting birds. Curiously enough, the partridge often plays into the hand of the unscrupulous egg collector. Boundary hedges, especially where they border non-macadamised roads, have a fatal attraction for nesting partridges, which find in them handy supplies of grit

I am sure that dozens of partridges might be saved every year were more attention devoted to levelling clutches to, say, twelve to fourteen eggs. At least, a risk of total loss would be transformed into a certainty of substantial gain if outlying nests were robbed to supplement those in safer environment. Moreover, the boundary birds, deprived of their clutches, may, and very likely will, go off and lay afresh. With any luck this may mean a substantial increase in the stock; at the worst there will always be some survivors of the second broods. An even more important point is that while a partridge may lay 20 eggs and hatch off 19 of them, the brood will be sadly diminished if, as happens in roughly seven years in every decade, severe thunderstorms coincide with the main hatch around Midsummer Day. Where there are only a dozen youngsters, the parent birds can hover and protect them in such adverse circumstances with a reasonable prospect of success.

In the days when winter feeding was a factor contributing to partridge welfare, one used to recommend its continuance right into the nesting season. If this is not a feasible proposition at the present time, it may at least be suggested that there are other ways of

assisting the sitting birds. Ant-heaps, the bases of old ricks, and decomposing vegetation are all potential sources of insect supply. If this type of nutriment is dumped adjacent to the nests, the sitting hens will not have to forage far afield.

Then one may stress the importance of providing dust-baths for the birds. In these days of tarred and macadamised roads the partridge is handicapped in this respect. But hedgerows offer favourable sites on their sunnier sides, and any dry ditch or worn cart-track, if sprinkled with plenty of soil from mole-hills or ant-heaps, will attract the birds. Dusting shelters should be covered, however; otherwise they become mud-baths in wet weather. Cut some turf sods, support them on corrugated iron held up by wooden posts and a dry, warm dust-bath is simply achieved.

It should not be forgotten that grit, which is an essential constituent of partridge diet, should be supplied in minute fragments, and

that fresh water to which a few drops of tincture of iodine have been added is highly beneficial. Old pieces of corrugated iron can be bent to form dewpans, which can be placed under hedgerows near the nests. It is also as well to dust over the nests with a sprinkling of insecticide, for partridges are peculiarly susceptible to parasitic infection.

According to popular tradition, partridge "crops" are as good as gathered by the date on which Eton and Harrow meet at Lord's. Even in the best of seasons, what we see when the partridges are breaking from the shells is no criterion of what we may see a month to six weeks later. Until harvesting begins in earnest, no one can gauge accurately the percentage of birds which, by hiding in the corn, elude the most vigilant of keepers, nor the number which will successfully evade the reapers and raptorial fauna.

In this connection some interesting statistics summarising observations on several well-preserved estates were published just before

the war. They showed, *inter alia*, that whereas pre-hatching losses vary between 7 per cent. and 36 per cent. in very good and very bad seasons, the post-hatch mortality is as great as from 20 per cent. to 90 per cent. Even in a normal year under favourable weather conditions, the average loss of young birds between hatching and maturity is 52 per cent. From which it may be argued that, even on well-kept properties, the all-round expectation of seven or eight young birds per covey when shooting opens in a good year is a high one. More often the average will be no more than five, from which it is a reasonable conclusion that between three and six young birds per covey meet death by misadventure.

The ultimate strength of coveys will depend a good deal, therefore, on the time of harvest. The earlier its lifting the shorter the danger period, for nothing beyond systematic trapping can be done for young birds which, in seeking independence, must inevitably court its risks as well.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF HAY

By H. I. MOORE

GOOD hay is the backbone of the winter feeding of dairy cows and, to a large extent, that of fattening cattle also; hence an adequate supply at the onset of winter augurs well for both man and beast. What is meant by the description "good"? Too often undue attention is paid to the constituents of the hay rather than the condition of those constituents.

The most important factor affecting the nutritive value of hay, be it from a seeds ley or permanent meadow, is the stage of growth at which the herbage is cut. Investigations at home and abroad have made it abundantly clear that, as far as composition, digestibility and nutritive value are concerned, early hay is much more valuable than late-cut hay. A good deal of light has been thrown on this problem by the work at Jealott's Hill Research Station, Bracknell, Berkshire, whence the following figures for meadow hay come:—

	PERCENTAGE OF THE DRY MATTER	
	Normal Hay (3 weeks before normal)	Early Cut Hay (3 weeks before normal)
Starch Equivalent	38.3	47.9
Protein Equivalent	3.03	6.78

It is true that early cutting involves some sacrifice in yield of crops and there naturally arises the question whether the advantage gained by the improvement in quality is offset by the reduction in quantity. Here again, abundant evidence is available to show that, while cutting at the normal time gives a higher yield of starch equivalent per acre, early cutting gives a much higher yield of protein equivalent and the hay is superior in digestibility. Moreover, one must not forget that, following the early cutting, the yield of aftermath will be considerably greater in most cases than when the hay is cut late. At the present time, when the dire need on the majority of our farms is for more protein, this question should receive the earnest consideration of all farmers.

Important as the problem of early cutting undoubtedly is, subsequent operations are equally significant and they must be planned to ensure the full retention of the valuable leaf and colour of the crop. For comparatively small acreages and in districts of high rainfall, the use of tripods or the practice of building large cocks or pikes in the field is amply repaid. In other areas, and during spells of settled weather in all districts, the hay-making process can be speeded—reducing the risks of crop damage—by lightening the swathe as it falls from the cutter-bar. This can be done by following with the kicker or tedder.

In addition, the use of salt (20 lb. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of grass) sprinkled on the crop as stacking proceeds reduces the risk of heating when hay is carted on the quick side. When the kicker is used, however, it is advisable to put the hay into windrows

each night before the dew falls, or much of the time saved in this way will be lost by the re-absorption of the moisture overnight.

Quite apart from improvements in the technique of the making process, experiments both in this country and in the United States have shown that the application of nitrogenous fertilisers from ten to twenty days before cutting may result in an increase in the crude protein content of the hay. Of the nitrogen applied, about 40 per cent. was converted into herbage protein, despite dry weather, and the rest increased the yield of aftermath. A suitable application per acre is 1-2 cwt. of nitro-chalk or its equivalent in the form of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda.

The chief snag lies in the application of the fertiliser so late in the season. For small areas, broadcasting by hand or with a fiddle drill presents little difficulty other than that of walking through the long grass. I have used a horse-drawn drill with good results and little damage to the crop when the plants were dry and springy. Hence, it is advisable to carry out the work during the afternoon of a fine day.

As might be expected, the clover content of the herbage also influences the protein content of the hay to an appreciable extent, and this is well brought out by the investigations at Jealott's Hill. The results obtained show that, as the age of the ley increases and the broad-leaved clovers disappear, so there is a reduction in the protein content and in the digestibility of the protein also.

In those parts of the country where leys are comparatively new and where the bulk of the hay in the past was obtained from permanent meadows, there is a very decided tendency to cut the crop far too late. This is due in some measure to the rapidity of growth of most leys compared with permanent swards. When a ley is left until the normal time for cutting a permanent meadow the grasses are generally in the full flower stage and the quality of the hay will, in consequence, be disappointing.

Hay-making is one of the oldest of our farm practices, yet there is room for immense improvement in the general standard of work, an improvement which is of vital importance from the national viewpoint. The enormous variation in the quality of samples of hay is indicated by the figures obtained by Bristol University for the analysis of a large number of seeds and meadow hays. Expressed as a percentage of the dry matter the range of crude protein content was 6.78 to 15.10 per cent. for permanent meadow hay and 9.0 to 16.5 per cent. for seeds hays.

The vagaries of the English climate are well known, and hay-making, of all farm processes, is very subject to Nature's moods. Nevertheless, this cannot wholly account for these great differences in quality. At a time of serious protein shortage—a shortage which, we are given to understand, must inevitably continue for some years—the problem of improving the protein content of hay deserves immediate action.



LIGHTENING THE SWATHE BY FOLLOWING THE MOWING-MACHINE WITH A TEDDER, THUS SPEEDING THE HAY-MAKING PROCESS

CORRESPONDENCE

THE GREEN PLOVER

SIR.—On spending my first spring for five years in the Weald of Kent, I am astonished to find the almost complete disappearance of the green plover. In an area ten miles square, from Staplehurst to Paddock Wood and Linton to Goudhurst, I can find only three pairs where before the war there were thousands.

The cause of the scarcity in this district must be the ravages of some disease, or the extensive ploughing of the meadow-lands which the birds so loved, or, perhaps, the taking of their eggs for human consumption in days when a peace-time delicacy is additionally attractive. The later and more extensive rolling of the young corn is probably a further deterrent to these birds.—R. TOMPSETT, *High Street, Marden, Kent.*

THE THREAT TO COUNTRY HOMES

From the Marchioness of Exeter.

SIR.—In view of the interest taken by COUNTRY LIFE in the future of the historic homes of England, you may care to know that, with the willing co-operation of a band of voluntary helpers, we were enabled to open Burghley House to the public on Easter Sunday. No fewer than 1,700 people came, of whom 1,400 visited the house, and the remaining 300 were content to tour the gardens only. In consequence, I have had the pleasure of sending a cheque for £151 to the County Nursing Association.

A continuous stream of visitors—of all classes, from all parts, in many kinds of vehicles—kept the helpers ceaselessly on the move, and I was gratified as well as amused to hear that one man went round no fewer than three times in order to see as much of the house as possible!

The point of this letter, however, is to emphasise the great public interest taken in our national heritage of large and beautiful homes and to reinforce the plea advanced in COUNTRY LIFE some time ago that their owners shall be enabled to continue to maintain them, and to staff them, as the show rooms are now kept entirely for the benefit of the public.

The time is, alas, drawing very near when the doom of these show houses is sealed, unless staff is speedily forthcoming and the crushing burden of taxation alleviated.

As a footnote I may add that, some time ago, "an ordinary working

man" (as he described himself) wrote to me to express his concern about the future of great country houses, and in the course of his letter he said: "In pre-war days nothing gave me more pleasure than a visit to one or other of our great houses that are shown to the public. . . . To my mind, and hundreds like me, it is as homes that they must be preserved; there is all the difference in the world between a house that is kept as a museum and one that is lived in by a family that has lived in it for generations. I shall therefore strongly support any movement that will urge the Government to take action in this matter."—MYRA EXETER, *Burghley House, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*

WILLIAM MOORE

SIR.—I have just found the following advertisement in the *Dublin Evening Post* of 1782. It may be of interest in connection with Mr. Thorpe's article on William Moore of your issue of May 3.

"To the Nobility and Gentry.

The Inlaid Ware-room,
No. 22 Abbey Street, next door to Mr. Murphy's Perfume Ware-house.

"William Moore, most respectfully acknowledges the encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform those who may want Inlaid Work, that by his close attention to business, and instruction to his men, he has brought the Manufacture to such perfection, to be able to sell for almost one-half his original prices; as the greatest demand is for Pier-tables, he has just finished in the newest taste, a great variety of patterns, sizes and prices, from three Guineas to Twenty; Card-tables on a new construction (both ornamented and plain) which appears like small Pier-tables, with every article in the Inlaid Way, executed on the shortest notice, and hopes from his long experience, at Messrs Mayhew and Ince, London, his remarkable fine coloured woods, and elegant finished work, to meet the approbation of all who shall please to honour him with their commands—26th April 1782."—A. K. LONGFIELD, *Terenure, Dublin.*

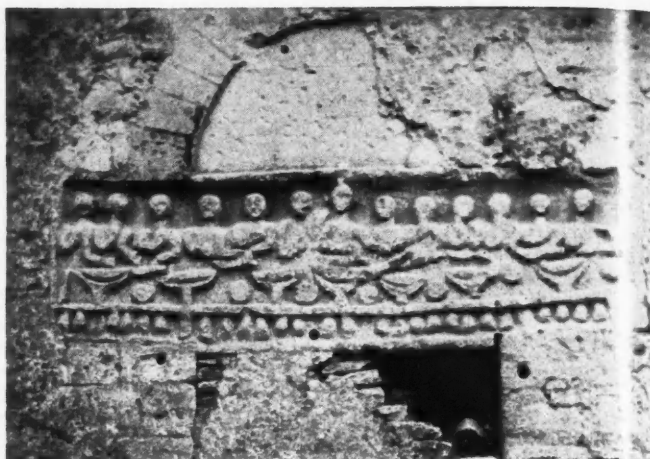
WHEN THE RAINS FAIL IN INDIA

SIR.—The serious food situation in India lends interest to this photograph showing a rural scene in the primitive village of Agrahat, Orissa. The great well on which the villagers rely for irrigation is running low, and unless the next monsoon, due in mid-June, brings relief, starvation faces many of them. The picture shows a scantily clad *kisan* (peasant cultivator) driving a pair of bullocks home past the Hindu shrine which dominates the well. The animals show marked evidence of malnutrition in their skinny flanks and ribs, for this district lacks green fodder.

Despite the progress of artificial irrigation by means of dams and canals in the north of India, the greater part of the peasantry, especially in the south, still rely on the rains, stored in tanks and wells such as this. Hence India's precarious position. — DOUGLAS DICKINS, 19, *Lambolde Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.*

THE LAST SUPPER

SIR.—While turning out my kit the other day I came on a photograph which I took at Meuvaines, near Arromanches in



AT MEUVAINES IN NORMANDY

See letter: *The Last Supper*

Normandy, shortly after D-Day in June, 1944. It is a very early stone carving of The Last Supper, probably eleventh century, and it has been set in the wall of the Norman church over a blocked-up doorway.

Besides the perspective licence which shows the food and utensils on the table, the feet of the diners protruding under the table is an amusing and original thought by the sculptor.—M. C. FARRAR BELL, *Church Cottage, Little Hampden, near Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.*

THE COUNTRY CLOCKMAKER

SIR.—Mr. Dinsdale in his letter (May 17) disagrees with my view that the village clockmaker, in the period 1750 to 1850, was a shopkeeper, a clock repairer, and a jobber, rather than a maker of clocks and he purchased the movements of his clocks ready-made from a specialist of the town, whose trade was to supply the country clockmakers. Probably the only work the village clockmaker did was to fit the hands and the dial (which he bought inscribed with his name) to the ready-made movement.

My reason for holding this view is that in order to manufacture economically an article in large numbers such as a 30-hour cheap clock, three things were essential to its production: (1) sub-division of labour; (2) a certain standardisation of design; (3) semi-mass-production of the various parts.

We know that there was considerable sub-division of labour in the craft of clockmaking in the eighteenth century. "There is a great Variety in the Degrees of Workmanship in each Machine, and a greater Number of different Operations done by particular Hands, which are all separate Employments, most of which take Apprentices: But what is more commonly understood by Clock and Watch-makers, are the Finishers and Venders, some of which are only Chamber-masters, selling their Work as soon as completed, either to their Acquaintance or the Shop-keepers, who are the principal Dealers in all Kinds of Movements relating to Time." (*A General Description of All Trades*, 1747.)

Here is contemporary evidence as early as 1747 of clocks being sold by shopkeepers and not by the actual makers. If this happened with good-quality clocks, how much more was it so with the cheap 30-hour clock. I will allow, however, that here and there a bucolic clockmaker who was a maker not by name only, did try his hand at a masterpiece, which Mr. Dinsdale tells us he finds such a joy to own.

How the village clockmaker augmented his livelihood, apart from the sale of clocks, is a matter of uncertainty. Mr. Dinsdale thinks he was also a farmer; I suggested (not without evidence) that he sold such things as cooking spits, and also brass, tin and pewter wares. The Journal of the Rev. Giles Moore, Rector of Horstead Keynes, Sussex, under September, 1656, records: "Bought of Edward Barrett at Lewes a clock, for which I paid £2 10s. and for a new jack, at the same time, made and brought home, £1 5s. For 2 prolongers and an extinguisher 2d. and a pair of bellows 5s." Mr. Barrett sold cooking spits and hardware as well as lantern clocks.—R. W. SYMONDS, 8, *Shelley Court, Tile Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.*

BATTLESHIP'S VERSATILE CAREER

SIR.—In a recent number of COUNTRY LIFE there was an interesting article on Grand National horses. It may be of interest to recall that Battleship, which won in 1938, was at the stud before being put back into training. He raced on the flat at 2, 3 and 4 years, was a jumper at 6 and 7, retired to the stud at 8, and won the Grand National at 11. Last year his get won £73,000.—GEORGE L. HARRISON, 1520, *Locust Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.*

THE ROOKS THAT UNDERSTOOD

SIR.—The very interesting letter *Capricious Rooks*, by J. C., Dumfries-shire, in your issue of May 3, reminds me of a relative of mine who tried every artifice to attract rooks and after several years of failure eventually succeeded, and to-day there is a very large rookery.

I, too, have a wood, of oaks and firs, in which there had never been any nests. However, when the wall adjoining my property was pulled down before the war, the rooks decided that it was ideal for a housing scheme and some forty nests suddenly appeared. Although I am a lover of birds, I have a rooted objection to rooks, with their noise and dirty habits in close proximity to my house. It was a *magnum opus*, but every nest was removed, and the next season they found another site still on my property, but far enough away not to be a nuisance.

After three years another battle started for the possession of the wood and out went twenty nests; the lesson seems to have been learnt and the wood has since been left severely alone.

The new rookery in oaks and poplars adjoins the main road, and in consequence the nests in the oaks were a menace to pedestrians in the spring. So these were evicted, too. There are



A VILLAGE WELL IN ORISSA

See letter: *When The Rains Fail in India*

about 16 nests in the poplars, but none in the oaks! It says much for their intelligence, but whether they will renew their offensive again remains to be seen.—H. B. B., *Derby*.

"THROWING THE HORN"

SIR,—Some time ago you kindly published a letter from me under the heading *Throwing the Horn*, in which I asked for information in connection with fixing the boundary of Broxhead Common, Hertfordshire.

In a document of 1606 an old inhabitant had stated that for time out of mind the common had extended in a certain direction "as far as the Lord could lay his line three times and throw his horn."

Lord Northbrook and Sir Charles Onan have very kindly suggested that "the line" refers to a real measuring rope. These ropes are referred to as early as A.D. 912, wherein directions are given for measuring the defences of a town by actual "poles"—poles, rods, and ropes serving the same purpose. Sir Charles adds, "I imagine the Ropes of Sussex were originally measured out with real ropes."

As to the horn, Sir Charles says: "I should be inclined to think that 'throwing his horn' is the same as sounding it. The sounding of a horn for formal notice goes back very far, and was undoubtedly a sign of legitimate presence, and so, I suppose, of proprietorship. There were some lands held by cornage, which must mean sounding the horn for a certain area." The French word for horn is *corne*.

In the North of England are many instances of cornage tenure. The service was that of blowing the horn when the enemy was perceived. The badge of Ripon is the Wake-man's horn, the Wakeman's duty



AT THE WOOL-LINED NEST

See letter: *The Palestinian Warbler*

sists of the two fronts of the coat and waistcoat, which are exquisitely embroidered, and finished to the last buttonhole.

The coat material is brown, a very thick stiff silk, with a small spot in a lighter brown, which has a mauve centre; this gives it a shot effect. The large leaves are white, as also is the border edging; the tulips are shaded red, pink, and a yellow green (almost chartreuse), and the smaller round flower wine-red and white, the very small one white and pale blue, and the spray which completes the group is pale blue.

The waistcoat is of very thick black taffeta, embroidered in the most lovely and intriguing design of flowers and musical instruments. Each little group is composed of a mandoline, a flute, and what might be a recorder,

The suit was left by an aunt to her niece, whose father was a direct descendant of Charles Burney, the Greek scholar, and brother of Fanny. Dr. Burney died in 1814, too short a time ago to doubt the authenticity of this historical and beautiful possession.—DOREMY OLLAND, *Mill House, Beccles, Suffolk*.

THE PALESTINIAN WARBLER

SIR,—I enclose a photograph taken recently of the graceful warbler, *Prinia Palaestrinae*, one of the smallest of the Palestine birds. This charming little warbler is as common and plentiful in Palestine as the willow-warbler we have at home during the summer months. It has a long tail which it often holds erect, and in spite of its small size always attracts attention by reason of

it took the birds only about three-quarters of an hour to overcome their suspicion and resume their domestic activities, and later I found myself sitting only 7 feet or so from the nest without disturbing them. I should like to know if this boldness is a characteristic of the warbler family.—H. P. MEEK (F./Lt.), 11 M.D.U., R.A.F., *Ramat-David, M.E.F.*

WANTED: A PAINTING OF THE CULBIN SANDS

SIR,—I wonder whether any of your readers could help me to find a painting (either in oils or in water-colour, but preferably in the former) of the Culbin Sands, Elgin. Every effort I have made to find such a painting has been unavailing.—ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR, *Bracknell, Berkshire*.

TEN PER CENT.

SIR,—A contribution to your paper on the vexed question of gratuities was recently re-published in the monthly *Hotel and Catering Management*. I feel that the writer has got a very wrong idea if he thinks that it is the hotel-keeper himself who benefits from the 10 per cent. system at the expense of the customer and incidentally of the "front of the house" staff who usually receive tips.

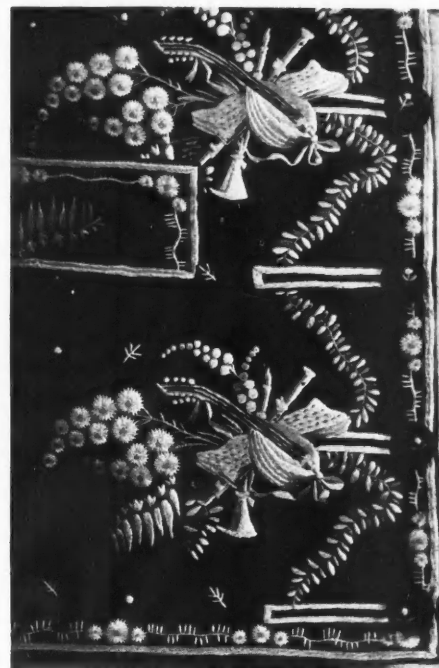
As a member of the office staff of an hotel where the "Tenper" system is practised, I can assure the writer in *COUNTRY LIFE* that the collection and distribution of the 10 per cents. not only solves an always difficult problem for the visitor and ensures that some of the people who do the unpleasant and unseen jobs receive extra remuneration in proportion to the business of the season, but provides a substantial source of revenue to the country in that "Tenpers" are subject to income tax under P.A.Y.E., as obviously tips are not.



DR. BURNEY'S COAT: IN SPOTTED BROWN EMBROIDERED WITH FLOWERS (Left) DETAIL OF THE FLOWER EMBROIDERY

(Right) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS EMBROIDERED ON THE WAISTCOAT

See letter: *Dr. Burney's "Court Suit"*



being to give warning of approaching danger.

Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary, defines the word "cornage" as being: "A tenure which obliges the landlord to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn."—G. G. WADE (Major), *Ash Cottage, Bentlev, Hampshire*.

DR. BURNEY'S "COURT SUIT"

SIR,—When visiting a friend lately, I was shown an interesting and lovely treasure—an 18th-century coat and waistcoat, which had been carefully preserved, and known in the family as the Court suit of Dr. Burney. It is not made up; there are no "backs," as you will see in the photographs. It con-

sists of the two fronts of the coat and waistcoat, which are exquisitely embroidered, and finished to the last buttonhole. The coat material is brown, a very thick stiff silk, with a small spot in a lighter brown, which has a mauve centre; this gives it a shot effect. The large leaves are white, as also is the border edging; the tulips are shaded red, pink, and a yellow green (almost chartreuse), and the smaller round flower wine-red and white, the very small one white and pale blue, and the spray which completes the group is pale blue.

The waistcoat is of very thick black taffeta, embroidered in the most lovely and intriguing design of flowers and musical instruments. Each little group is composed of a mandoline, a flute, and what might be a recorder,

its continual restlessness and its constantly repeated call, "too too," which is one of the familiar sounds of the Palestine countryside.

The domed nest is built off the ground, but never very high, and in this case the nest, constructed of dried leaves and grass, lined with wool, was placed in a patch of scrub and contained four young.

Like the willow-warbler, this bird is quite bold. In a single afternoon I was able to take a number of pictures of the birds visiting the nest and feeding the young with caterpillars simply by fixing the camera, suitably camouflaged, about 2 feet from the nest and operating it by a length of string. From the time the camera was set in position

There is no question of the unseen staff being paid lower wages because they benefit from the system. When the distribution takes place great thought and preference are given to those who have contributed the most personal service to the visitors. The following points are taken into consideration in order to make a fair division:—

- (1) Employee's code number under P.A.Y.E.
- (2) Commitments (i.e. responsibilities) and liabilities of staff.
- (3) Whether living in or out.

As regards the "Tenper" system costing the visitor more than he would normally pay in tips and the example quoted of the £40 bill for a fortnight,

this cuts both ways. For a stay of one day at, say, a cost of one guinea, the 10 per cent. service charge would be 2s. 2d. Surely this is less than the average tipper would distribute to waiter, chambermaid, and porter in the ordinary way.

On the whole we find that the staff are perfectly satisfied with the service charge system. If visitors

Here in Cornwall it forms a small percentage of matter in the hedges, but occurs as considerable thicket on the damper soil. I do not recall seeing any in Shropshire or Essex, though the latter would seem to suit it admirably.

I wonder if a closer observer than myself of this plant would be good enough to amplify information on its distribution, and if possible state its requirements in terms of soil texture and food. A note on the propagation and treatment may be of value where a "blossom" and a bullence are desirable.—JOHN A. WILSON, *Houndapit, Kilkhampton, Cornwall.*

DUTCH BUILDINGS IN LINCOLNSHIRE

SIR,—I came to Lincolnshire looking forward to seeing buildings with distinctive Dutch features. In Boston friends took me round to see various spots that were used for Dutch scenes in a recent British film.

In Coningsby I always enjoyed passing two houses with fine brick patterns on the walls. Are these of Dutch origin? And is such pattern-work to be seen elsewhere or has this village a unique possession?—J. W. HANSFORD (L.A.C.), 41, *Cambourne Grove, Yeovil, Somerset.*

[This 17th-century gable is a good example of Dutch influence on our architecture and may have been the actual work of a Dutch settler. Eastern England has always had close contacts with the Low Countries, and their influence is particularly marked in Norfolk and the Fen Country, where Dutchmen came over to supervise and assist in the drainage of the fens and in the construction of the dykes.—ED.]

A BLACKSMITH'S BILL

SIR,—In looking through some old papers, I found the following copy of an old Yorkshire blacksmith's bill that I came across many years ago, and thought your readers might be amused:

Osarfaday	...	...	...	2	6
Ashoononim	...	...	...	2	6
Afechinonimom	...	...	...	1	6
A	...	...	...	0	9
				7	3

The correct reading of the bill is as follows:—

Horse, half a day	...	...	...	2	6
Shoeing of him	...	...	...	2	6
Fetching of him home	...	...	...	1	6
Hay	...	...	...	0	9
				7	3

—J. P. BRECKON (Lt.-Colonel), *St. Michael's, Ruswarp, Whitby, Yorkshire.*



DUTCH GABLE AT CONINGSBY

See letter: Dutch Buildings in Lincolnshire

come to the office and ask if they should tip over and above the charge, we always tell them not to do so, unless, of course, they have received any very special personal service, such as a lot of meals served in their bedrooms or consistently late meals. The staff themselves are quite happy about it. Their only grumble is that it is subject to income tax, but although we can see their point of view, there is surely no reason why hotel and restaurant staff should be the only people to receive what is a large proportion of their earnings free of tax.—M. S. BRIGGS, *Ferring-by-Sea, near Worthing, Sussex.*

AMONG THE REDWOODS

SIR,—This view in the Rocky Mountains probably taken in the 'sixties or 'seventies shows a tourist or settler with his Indian servant and groups of redwoods in unspoilt virgin forest with a noted mountain peak behind. If any reader can identify the peak, this would put us on the track of these redwoods. The New York Zoological Society published a booklet in 1930 well illustrated called *Saving the Redwoods*. So much of the timber has been felled that the trees in this picture may have disappeared.—H. CRAWSHAY FROST, *Seaview, Goldhanger, Essex.*

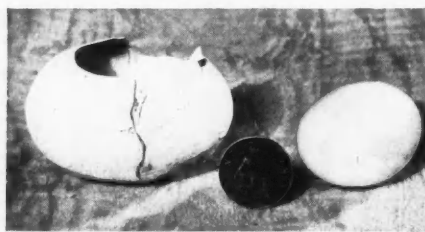
BLACKTHORN HEDGES

SIR,—Cogitating on the motives that activated early men to build the great earth dykes that define the fields in north-east Cornwall, and considering the growths from which hedges might have been built, I tried to recall whether I had seen a wholly blackthorn hedge in England. My experience is that it favours the heavy soils as in Worcester and Middlesex, but seems to be quite local there.



AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE ROCKIES

See letter: Among the Redwoods



ONE EGG OUT OF ANOTHER

See letter: Three in One

THREE IN ONE

SIR,—Your readers might be interested in the accompanying photograph of an unusual hen's egg laid by one of my White Leghorns, aged 1½ years. The egg measured 10 inches by 8 overall, and contained two complete yolks and a third egg, complete with shell, and of normal size. I had the shells photographed with a penny for the purpose of comparison.—F. M., *Effingham, Surrey.*

LAND GIRLS OF YESTERDAY

SIR,—The enclosed photograph is not of a music-hall turn, as one might at first glance imagine, but of two highly estimable Land Girls of long ago. They were the Misses Batchelor, who for many years lived and worked at the Green Farm, Bagshot, Surrey, at the end of last century and the beginning of this. Familiarly known as Tot and Liz, they were an interesting couple, one with a high-pitched voice and one with a low. Asking little or nothing of life, supremely content and happy amid the cows and the cattle, they lived in mutual interdependence. Kind, genial, inseparable, their memory is of good companions and the refinement which comes from close acquaintance with the soil.

Incidentally, Bagshot was an interesting village fifty years ago, for on Barossa Common was one of the last of the Squatters' Huts, built of turves, with tiny windows of bottle-glass, like something directly out of a fairy tale. Here lived an old couple, and tended their garden until they were ejected by an agitated and anxious Council.

And did not H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught look upon Bagshot as his real home? Unfailingly at church on Sunday mornings when in residence, one recalls his fine figure, and the occasion after morning service when he reviewed a collection of tiny shrimp Boy Scouts. As they marched away, he raised his hat as though they were a regiment of Guards!—ALLAN JOBSON, *Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Dale, S.E.19.*

FINCHCOCKS

SIR,—In my library is an unusually well-drawn set of twelve coloured plans or surveys of Finchcocks drawn to scale with decorative coloured cartouches. The frontispiece is a water-colour drawing of the main front of the house. The binding is full tooled and polished calf, and its size just about twice that of your journal. It was done in 1829 by John Adams, Jun., of Hawkhurst, for Mr. Richard Springett.

The estate was not large, some 700 acres, rather scattered. Adjoining owners included Mr. Edward Hussey and Mr. George Courthope. The first plan is entitled "Finchcocks Farm" and shows in the middle the house, outbuildings, farm buildings, gardens, etc.

In his article (April 12) my friend Mr. Christopher Hussey is quite right in suggesting the house had an axial approach to the front, for a central carriage drive or approach road from the east is shown on the plan. The side approaches are also shown. Again, the niche over the front door in the drawing is empty. The plan does not show any formal garden close to the house, though the kitchen

garden to the south-west would seem to have been a rather elaborate affair and may have served a dual purpose.—H. L. BRADFER-LAWRENCE, *The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, S.W.*

TRIALS OF A STRAWBERRY GROWER

SIR,—Perhaps my experiences in growing strawberries may interest you. In Suffolk

where I lived some years ago, I made a large strawberry bed, but in four years got no strawberries. In the fields surrounding my garden were some ponds, and from these came frogs, which I defeated, and moorhen, which defeated me. The birds would come at night and persistently worry at the netting till they had made holes big enough to give entrance.

When I moved down to Kent I made a strawberry bed 50 feet by 8 feet but never got any fruit.

I had to contend with the usual blackbirds, of course, but also great numbers of jackdaws which nested in a large black poplar of mine and in



THE SISTERS TOT AND LIZ

See letter: Land Girls of Yesterday

the neighbouring church tower. These coming at dawn would by their weight crush the netting down over the fruit. I defeated them each year by shooting several and hanging the bodies along the bed. But still no fruit!

Lying up in near-by bushes I found the cause to be partridges, of which two or three pairs always nested in my paddock near by. These birds literally tunneled under the edges of the netting by scratching the ground away. I then put up over the bed a strong cage of wire-netting, only to get a devastating plague of small black slugs, which lasted for two years, when I gave up the unequal contest, dug up the bed and dug in naphthalene.

Here is another unusual pest. Against a wall I put in four dessert cherry trees and these flourished. Enclosing them completely, I made a cage of wire-netting of 1-inch mesh. That seemed to deserve success but I did not get it: nor a cherry in the ten years I left the trees there.

The thieves were flycatchers which found no difficulty in squeezing through the 1-inch netting and I once counted 37 in the cage at one time.

I have given up this unequal contest also. It is cheaper and less trouble to buy the strawberries and cherries one wants.—G. A. HASSELLS-YATES (Lt.-Col.), *Castle Hill House, Brenchley, Kent.*



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appropriate shape of billet and bar. But it is what happens to the steel in the process that is responsible for the perfection or imperfection of the final product. Flaws in the "skin" of the steel which are not eliminated then will appear in, say, Mr. Jones' shears. Once upon a time these flaws or "seams" as they are called were removed from the steel billet by a man with a hammer and chisel—a slow and laborious process. But now with the introduction of the Oxygen De-seaming process, flaws disappear from the steel billet in a cloud of sparks and a matter of seconds . . . one more example of how up-to-date methods of using oxygen speed things up in industry.

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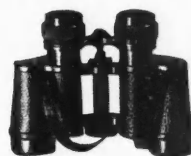
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These two glasses are now both offered with coated lenses. Coated lenses allow approximately 40 per cent. more light to pass through the optical system and greatly increase colour contrast.

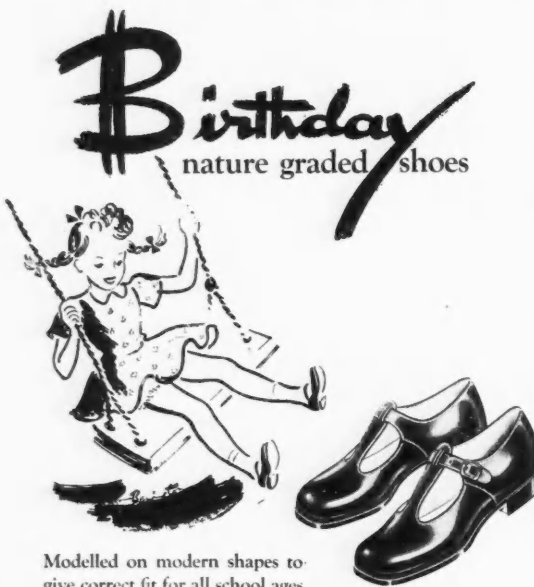


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NEW BOOKS

THE FUTURE OF LITERATURE

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. H. V. ROUTH, who has written a book called *English Literature and Ideas in the Twentieth Century* (Methuen, 11s. 6d.), has set himself a big task, for the question which he poses on his first page is: "Is literature slowly dying out of our civilisation, in which it has no longer a place; or is it entering upon a new life too big to be mastered without half a century of unsuccessful endeavour?"

Half a century is roughly the time which he here passes under review; and at the beginning one may note his opinion that the work of authors throughout that time has been, in the main, "unsuccessful." He does not mean by this that they

what society can win out of the individual.

In our own country, this stress is not yet as strong as it is elsewhere but it may become stronger. Mr. Routh seems to agree that it may. Writing of Mr. Walter de la Mare, he says that he deals in "hypotheses not too fantastic to be adjusted to modern habits of thought, and therefore to be taken seriously. Their verisimilitude kindles the imagination and encourages to view our familiar contacts in an unfamiliar setting. As our lives become more and more a part of machinery and civic administration we shall feel the full value of these stimulating paradoxes." (The italics are mine.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND IDEAS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By H. V. Routh (Methuen, 11s. 6d.)

MARJORIE FLEMING. By Oriol Malet (Faber, 10s. 6d.)

THE WIND PROTECT YOU. By Pat Murphy (Collins, 7s. 6d.)

are bad writers according to their lights. He means that it is high time their lights changed. They remain obstinately at red, so that nothing can get by, or palpitate uncertainly at yellow, whereas the spirit of the time calls for them to switch to green and let the traffic roar.

AIM OF HUMANISM

He reminds us that a United States critic "complained that notable novelists, for instance Virginia Woolf, express nothing but themselves, a subject hardly worth expressing," and that another critic from the same country has said that the future humanism must aim "at a more perfectly harmonised, a more finely attuned, a more complexly balanced expression of both personality and community."

Men to-day are born into what Mr. Routh, aptly enough, calls a "social and cultural tangle." "The spirit of the age has moved unsteadily forward and has reached a point when authors, despite their irreconcilable idiosyncracies, seem to be conscious of a common purpose. This unifying idea might be described as the interdependence and interpenetration of the social and psychological man."

Stripped of its jargon, I take this to mean something simple enough, expressed thousands of years ago in the words "No man liveth unto himself." (But I must be careful, for Mr. Routh accuses me, for one, of "pointing a moral as old as the centuries," which is something I do not a bit mind doing). However, the notion that man is a social being as well as an individual is nothing new. The newness is in a matter of stress; and, as I see it, the stress has always been wrong, and still is; for if of old, too much emphasis was laid on what a man could win out of society, too much stress to-day tends to be laid on

Well, I wonder. Stimulating paradoxes and all other products of an artist's imagination are not likely, as I see it, to thrive under such conditions as the italics suggest. If the social stress is towards the absorption of the one into the all, then we may find that literature is indeed "slowly dying out of our civilisation, in which it has no longer a place," for, unlike architecture and certain other arts, it is essentially the expression of the one. The one may wish to express agreement with what is happening about him; but he may equally want to criticise, satirise and condemn it to utter damnation; and he is not likely to have the chance to do any of these things if, "as our lives become more and more a part of machinery," our books become (as they would be in danger of becoming) more and more a part of some state publishing house's output.

In a word, the gravest modern danger is that the socialising of the physical concerns of men may overreach into the realms of the mind. Freedom which is merely freedom to consent is of no use to anybody in the long run; and, though ninety-nine of us believe that we are living in a heaven on earth, it will be nothing of the kind if the odd man out has not full liberty to tell us that in his opinion we are living in hell or, at best, a fool's paradise, which is much the same thing.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

I am naturally interested in what Mr. Routh has to say about me, which is fair enough and kind enough; but I think one phrase he uses betrays a certain weakness in his whole method of approach. He calls me "an author who tells the truth, but not the whole truth, nor that part of it we ought to ask for." Now to ask for "the whole truth" from anybody is a tall order because even on the question of what

truth is it is hard to come to agreement. To tell the truth (that bit of it that he thinks he sees) is all you can ask of any man, writer or otherwise; and to talk of "that part which we ought to ask for" is nonsense. When *ought* comes into the matter, it is a question of ourselves giving, not of asking someone else to give. Let him give his own. In his approach to most of the writers here considered, Mr. Roush is concerned rather with what he feels they should have done than with what, in fact, they have done. I do not think this is the best method of literary appraisal, but all the same I have enjoyed the book. It is an interesting run over the ground that has so far been covered in this century.

AUTHORESS AT 8

Marjorie Fleming, whose brief life extended itself between 1803 and 1818, is notable rather for the impression she left in the minds of other people than for any achievement of her own. To ask achievement of a child who did not live to be nine years old—as they say, "a bit steep," yet there are those who have written of Marjorie Fleming as though she had a life, however small, in English literature. What in fact she has is a name in human affection and regret. Miss Oriol Malet, in *Marjorie Fleming* (Faber, 10s. 6d.), puts the biographical story into just perspective. The bare bones of it are these. Marjorie was the youngest of the three children of an accountant living in Kirkcaldy, Fife. Her father loved her and appears to have understood her wistful, wayward and at times passionate disposition; for Marjorie was no angel-child. She could be as pig-headed as a mule; she could lie on the carpet, scream and kick, and throw things at your head.

To those with hearts to understand, it was clear that the child was visited by hints and intimations beyond her years, and these (as well as the things that engaged her human attention and affection) she expressed in a Journal and in verse. Whether, had she lived, these *juvenilia* would have developed into something belonging to literature, we cannot know. The child-writer is common enough, and the normal way of the thing is that the little fire is blown out when reality impinges upon a fancy not hardy enough to grow into true imagination.

RARE QUALITY

Marjorie's mother appears to have misunderstood and even disliked her, and it was doubtless the child's intuitive apprehension of this which caused her to idolise and idealise her beautiful cousin Isabella Keith. Isabella was seventeen, Marjorie five, when they first met. The child went to live with the Keiths in Edinburgh, and during the next few years, wrapped up in Isabella's love, she began to express herself in the prose and poetry that have survived.

Just before Marjorie became nine years old, Mrs. Fleming insisted on having her back at Kirkcaldy. The child went, apparently heart-broken, wrote several letters to Isabella Keith beginning, significantly, "Dear Mother," and soon died.

Who can say what she might have become? Miss Malet, wisely, does not bother her head with the question. She is content to give us the child as she was, and as she affected sensitive minds. These appear to have been without exception aware of a rare quality, something more positive than the appeal that a child's helplessness makes to a good person.

Both the prose and the verse given here, though most of it is no more than one would expect from a child bitten with the urge to write, have touches of strength and felicity. Much of it is addressed to the beloved Isabella, but my favourite is Marjorie's birthday address to her pet monkey, beginning:—

O lovely O most charming Pug
Thy graceful air and heavenly mug
The beauties of his mind do shine
And every bit is shaped so fine
Your very tail is most divine
Your teeth is whiter than the snow
You are a great buck and a bow.

A CHARMING FAILURE

Mr. Pat Murphy's little book *The Wind Protect You* (Collins, 7s. 6d.) is a charming failure. It is the story of a tame rabbit that gets out of the hutch and joins his wild brethren in the fields and woods. The charm is in the delightful descriptions of natural life. The author has a real talent for making us feel the loveliness of trees and streams and creatures, as well as the underlying fear as beast preys upon beast.

The failure is in the too great insistence on making a parable out of the whole matter and in the heavy moralising that he puts into the mouth of the master-rabbit, Albert. Albert really must be heard to be disbelieved. "How can I paint upon your minds the lovely pattern of the swallow's winged dance of freedom with nothing but colourless words? Believe only this, that in the streaking, gliding, flowing motions of that bird I saw the unvalued beauty of intellectual freedom; the beauty of innocence; the beauty of a life in which there is no evil." Who is this Albert—a rabbit or the Prince Consort?

READY-MADE HOUSES

WHETHER we like it or not, the ready-made house is going to be the commonest type of house during the next generation, and the efforts of all concerned in its production should be directed to making it not merely as efficient but also as attractive as possible. Two new books—*Houses: Permanence and Prefabrication*, by Hugh Anthony (Pleiades Books, 6s.), and *To-morrow's Houses*, edited by John Madge (Pilot Press, 18s.)—discuss and define some of the problems involved; and, incidentally, the former shows that houses to be set up and taken down rapidly are not the invention of this age. Some good American examples are illustrated which, though built of factory-made units, have individuality, attractiveness and durability. It is on lines such as these that the machine may be made to serve, instead of tyrannise over, our human requirements. The statement that "the average house will become out of date within a generation," however, will be justified by much gimcrack pre-war building, and envisages a perpetual housing crisis at which the imagination boggles. However, even temporary houses have a way (unfortunately) of outliving the most cautious estimates of their length of life. *To-morrow's Houses* is a collection of treatises by different authorities on new building methods, structures and materials.

Both in England and Wales and in Scotland a large number of gardens will be open to visitors this summer under the scheme organised on behalf of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The lists of openings are now obtainable, that for England and Wales from the Organising Secretary, National Gardens Scheme, The Old Manor, Rotherfield, Sussex, and the Scottish list from the General Organiser of Scotland's Gardens Scheme, Camallt, Fintry, Glasgow.

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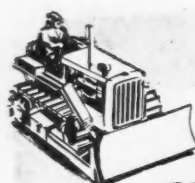
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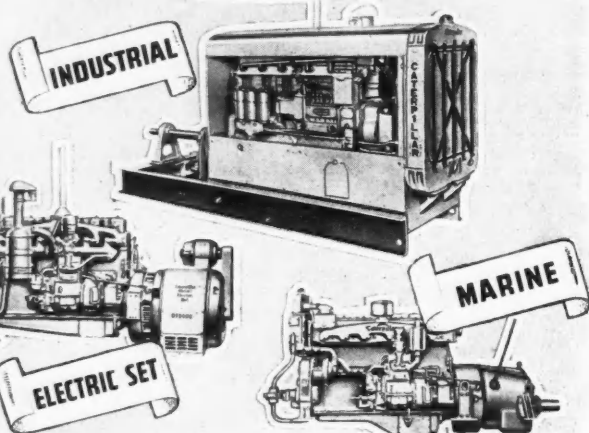
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FARMING NOTES

PEDIGREE DAIRY BULLS

MANY more farmers are now wanting bulls with good milk records behind them. There was a time when the breeder of commercial Shorthorns bought a good-looking young bull—a nice roan or a good deep red—and was proud to show him to the neighbours. He had his own ideas about quality judged by the bull's head and depth, but, above all, the bull must "fill the eye." Now milk is the all-important consideration and a bull's milk antecedents are scrutinised much more closely. He may by his breeding improve the milk yield of the next generation of dairy cows by 50 or even 100 gallons a year or he may set back the herd average. This new interest in a young bull's milk pedigree, assessed by the yields of his dam, his dam's dam and his sire's dam, finds the Shorthorn breed very short of good bulls. In many herds official milk records were not kept until recently and there are no verified records to support the breeder's claim. A Shorthorn bull with good milk record behind him commands a scarcity price at the present time, and I know of more than one herd owner who has paid £200 or more for a young bull, not because he aspires to enter the fashionable pedigree line, but because, having worked up his herd average to 750–800 gallons, he is determined not to let the herd down by using a bull that has uncertainties about his milk ancestry. Young bulls with as good milk records behind them, an average, say, of 900 gallons, are not so scarce in the pure dairy breeds like the Friesian or the Ayrshire. Of course, the exceptional bulls in these breeds cost big sums, but, as bigger proportions of the cows have attained at least a 900-gallon average and have been recorded, there is more choice of bull calves that can be saved for breeding with confidence that they will carry high milking propensities.

Bulls at A.I. Centres

AN analysis of the female records of production of the twelve Dairy Shorthorn bulls and nine British Friesian bulls now used at the Milk Marketing Board's artificial insemination centres is interesting. The figures give some indication of the quality of the bulls which the Board is now able to secure and provide a guide to pedigree breeders who are thinking of offering bulls for this dairy improvement work:—

	Yields lb. milk	No. of Yields	Days	Butterfat per cent.
12 Shorthorn Bulls				
Average yields of dams ...	9,595	50	308	3.79
Average yields of dam's dams ...	8,623	20	325	3.55
Average yields of sire's dams ...	11,610	44	301	3.69
9 Friesian Bulls				
Average yields of dams ...	13,534	39	334	3.91
Average yields of dam's dams ...	11,787	26	327	3.62
Average yields of sire's dams ...	12,723	37	332	3.85

Land Settlement

THE market gardeners on the Land Settlement Association's estates have had another good year. The average level of the tenants' net income increased to £541. On the estates where pigs and poultry are ordinarily the main activities and where conditions are much less favourable to horticulture, the average income was £311. In the war years vegetables and fruit have paid well, especially if the grower has been catering for the early market. Now that the

Dutchmen are able to send in their early stuff and the price of early lettuces to the grower has fallen sharply, the Association's tenants will, of course, suffer a drop in profits like other market growers. The Association's Annual Report points out that with the end of the war horticultural profits will inevitably fall, though perhaps gradually, and that livestock profits should, as more meat again becomes available, show an increase. Unfortunately, the drastic cut in food-stuff rations following the world wheat shortage and the higher rate of extraction for the loaf, puts a check on these hopes of expanding pig and poultry production. Whatever their future may be, many established tenants on the Land Settlement Association's estates have been able to repay completely the loans, averaging £417, which they had to make a start. Most of them also have been able to build up a substantial reserve against the leaner-years ahead.

The Smallholder's Future

SOME people argue that smallholdings should only be regarded as stepping-stones to bigger holdings and that if agriculture in this country is to be able to compete with the world we cannot afford to carry many smallholdings, where labour costs are bound to be high. I do not accept this view myself, because there are lines of production which the smallholder can develop on equal terms with the bigger farmer. Mechanisation succeeds mainly in grain-growing. In milk production the larger unit may suffer decided disadvantages. The policy of the Land Settlement Association is worth noting. Some of their tenants regard their holdings as a step only in their career. Their ambition is to accumulate their resources and, when the time comes, to acquire a holding elsewhere. But there are others whose aim it is to settle down and rather to create for themselves and their families the kind of life they desire than to centre all their energies on improving their economic position. The Association has no wish to press those who have established themselves happily on an estate, have made friends and found the kind of life they like, to move on and leave room for others. It is left to the tenant himself to decide on his own future. If he wishes to use his holding primarily as an economic stepping-stone to a holding involving extra responsibilities and if he succeeds in doing so, the Association will have the satisfaction of discharging one of the functions for which it exists and will wish him well in his new enterprise. But the other kind of ambition—to build a good life on the economic basis provided by the Association's scheme—is equally respected.

A Farmer Abroad

MR. CLYDE HIGGS is always a lively personality and when he went over to Germany and Denmark recently, at the invitation of the B.B.C., to get a view of farming conditions there, we were certain to get a very human report. I heard one of his broadcasts and now he has given us *Continental Journey* (Littlebury, 8s. 6d.). Mr. Clyde Higgs does not miss anything when he is driven round the countryside, even if the jeep is in the hands of an American like "Hank," who aims at getting from one place to another by the quickest route although ploughed fields intervene. Many who know Mr. Clyde Higgs by repute will enjoy this book. His observations are not profound, but he carries you around with him. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE COST OF WAR DAMAGE

THERE is a great difference, unfortunately, between the amounts paid by the State under the various heads of war damage and the actual volume of damage suffered. Up to the present time there are admittedly outstanding liabilities under the insurance schemes amounting to an unascertainable sum of many millions of pounds. Further, a vast quantity of consequential injury has not been revealed, but it exists and much of it will never be paid for through the insurance schemes because of its nature. Foundations of premises have been shaken or undermined to such an extent that, although the buildings may be apparently "all right so far," their stability has been permanently impaired and their value proportionately diminished.

DELAYED REPAIRS

IN many instances owners and tenants have called the attention of the officials of local authorities and other responsible persons to serious shifting of walls, both inside and outside houses and other buildings, only to be met with the expression of regret that it is impossible to undertake the necessary work yet. Surveyors inspect such damage and say, "We shall not let you down: the necessary repairs will be done as soon as we have the materials and the labour available, and meanwhile we do not consider the property is unsafe for use."

No written records of the complaints and the promises in these matters can be procured, and meanwhile the structural deterioration is progressive. The formalities and delays in getting anything done are formidable, even in urgent cases, and the limitations on private building preclude owners from getting the work done, although they would be willing to bear the cost themselves.

THE LEVY AND THE PAYMENTS

IN the last week or two the most precise figures yet issued as to receipts and payments regarding war damage indicate a disquieting disparity between what has been received as premiums or levy and what has already been disbursed. Up to March 31 last the receipts under Part I of the War Damage Act, 1943, were £190,800,000, and the payments out £347,500,000; the corresponding receipts and payments under the Private Chattels Scheme were £15,800,000 and £57,600,000.

Additional to these disbursements must be considered the vast sums that will be payable on dates which have yet to be fixed. Surprisingly, the proportion of receipts and payments pursuant to the Business Scheme seems likely to show a better result than those under the headings already mentioned. They now are receipts, £76,800,000, against payments out of £26,500,000.

As those whose property was insured under the scheme know only too well, however, the conditions of the policies expressly excluded a wide range of items. It will never be possible, for example, to arrive at any accurate estimate of what the destruction of documents means to firms and individuals.

RESTORATION TENURE

IN the reign of Charles II an Essex man, son of Sir John Sayer of Barchier's Hall, married Frances, heiress of Sir Robert Honywood, Esq., and thereby became possessor of Pett Place, Charing, near Ashford, Kent. A tenure unbroken for generations has been terminated, and

the sale of the Elizabethan house and 212 acres is announced. Most of the estate was sold some years ago.

Pett Place lies on a high but sheltered spot, due south of Charing Hill and due east of the historic village of Charing. Charing Hill, rising to a height of 620 feet, is remarkable in that from it can be seen the sea off Seasalter eastwards and the Channel westwards. The agents concerned were Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. XVI) refers to Pett Place and the church, Pettejuxta-Charing, which was formerly there.

OVERLOOKING THE SEVERN

THE Georgian house and 1,500 acres, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, called Bromesberrow, have been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on behalf of Mr. G. S. Albright's executors.

Upton Hall and a square mile of farms near Northampton have been bought by a client of Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff.

The executors of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edmund Royds have requested Messrs. Hampton and Sons to sell Stubton Hall and 1,100 acres, close to Newark, Nottinghamshire.

Until he moved to a manor house at Cuckfield, Sussex, the late Sir William Chance, Bart., lived for some years at Orchards, near Godalming, Surrey, a house designed by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, in gardens laid out by Miss Jekyll. With 38 acres it is soon to be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

£288,000 LONDON SALE

LORD DESBOROUGH and the Hon. W. E. Cavendish, of the first part; the Duke of Westminster, of the second part; Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. W. E. Lloyd of the third part; and the vendors, of the fourth part: were parties to a conveyance, in 1921, relative to the land near Victoria Station, London, on which now stands the freehold known as Grosvenor Gardens House. The property has frontages of 280 feet to Grosvenor Gardens, 82 feet to Buckingham Palace Road, 53 feet to Ebury Street, and 280 feet to Eaton Lane.

The site is approximately half an acre, and the building, a stone-fronted ground floor and five upper floors of red brick, contains 55,000 feet of net floor space. It is let as banks, shops, showrooms and offices at a total rent of £23,290 a year. Mr. Wilfrid Lewin (Messrs. Warming-ton and Co.) conducted a recent auction of the property, and the final bid, £288,000, by Mr. H. J. Colebrook, was accepted. An additional sum of £1,183 has to be paid for the furnishings of the hall, staircases and landings.

DEFINING LIMITS

THE plan of that part of Tottenham Court Road which lies opposite the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters shows a long gap due to bombing. Part of this empty site, approximately 1,240 square feet of it, is to come under the hammer of Mr. W. Wallace Withers (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks), and it is interesting to note that "the 'value payment' which will be made in respect of war damage is retained by the vendors."

In this instance there is no difficulty in defining the limits of the hereditament as a frontage of 17 feet and a depth of 70 feet and there will be no eventual complications about re-development.

ARBITER.



Equipment of an Industry

In the course of its daily work in the service of the community the British chemical industry uses a greater variety of apparatus than any other. This is not surprising since the function of the chemical industry is to help all other industries. Apparatus is needed in the laboratories where research is carried on and the discoveries are made; in the experimental plants where these are tried out; and then in the factories where they are eventually turned over to commercial production. Chemistry is taught in schools and universities, often in well-equipped laboratories, but little is known of the equipment by means of which academic knowledge is harnessed to practical research and production. This series of announcements under the title "Equipment of an Industry" is designed to show some of the instruments and machinery which are used and operated by the men and women of Britain's chemical industry in laboratory and workshop.





Gala Evening

Photograph:
ANTHONY BUCKLEY

IT is exciting to see real ball-gowns in the collections once again, and all the great fashion houses are showing one or two this summer, using the splendid British silks and satins that are just beginning to come off the looms. French silks can only be imported to be made up and exported again, but the post-war British rayons are so glamorous that they fill the breach and make some dazzling creations in the grand tradition.

The dresses are either the most glamorous of picture dresses or simple sheaths. These are the two main styles, though a few ballet dresses are shown as well, their full skirts ending midway between knee and ankle. The grandest of the ball dresses are at Jacqmar, designed by Victor Stiebel and Bianca Mosca, and by Hartnell, where immense spreading skirts of satin and tulle in delicate pastel tints look like full-blown roses gathered and gores on to their brief, tight bodices that leave the shoulders bare. Hartnell goes the skirts of his picture frocks and places panniers on the hips. His naked décolletages are strapless, his tight bodices boned. He cuts the satin out into the shape of coq feathers or flowers and uses this to decorate the pannier skirts. Tight swathed satins have draped hips, bustles and strap necklines. Dinner

Cape sleeves of poult shaded from dark grey to pearl. Red roses on the corsage of the slim black crêpe. At the back, the décolletage dips to the waistline.
Victor Stiebel from Jacqmar.

dresses glitter with embroidery and sequins now that the austerity regulations have gone.

Bianca Mosca is using crisp hand-painted nylons in fresh, bright colours for girlish-looking ball dresses, stiff flower-printed satins for romantic evening coats with winged sleeves and spreading gores. Stiebel's crinolines and panniered frocks show off the sheen and lustre of the new silks to perfection. They are in pale primrose, oyster, grey blue, bluish pink and rose tints, in slipper satin, faille, poult, sometimes looped with dark ruffled chiffon at the waist. Softer duchesse satins have their skirts gathered fully on to the tight bodices, and panniers of buckram are tied on below to accent the doll-like waist. The dresses are cut very low in front, heart-shaped, wedge or square, or slashed down the front and under the arms. Bare-shouldered Victorian bodices cut to a boat shape are put with the widest of skirts.

The sheath evening dress is often so tight it is slit to the knee in front or at the side to allow the wearer to sit down or dance in comfort. The dresses are usually high at the back, very low indeed at the front, with tiny cap sleeves or epaulettes padded like a pin cushion. The smartest are black or dark, in one of the heavy pliable crêpes, and generally there



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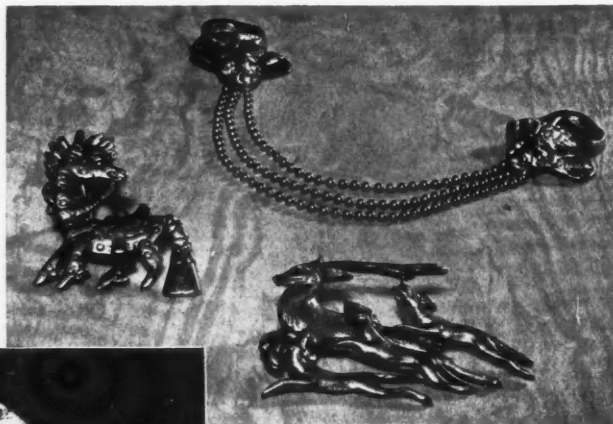
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(Right) Animal clips in gold metal and three gold chains attached to two clips for the lapel or pocket of a suit or the neck of a plain dress.

(Below) Silk evening bag with jewel clasp and Chinese embroidery. All Debenham and Freebody



is a flash of colour or sequin embroidery somewhere—a drape of cerise chiffon moulding the hips with another at the neckline and a couple of cabbage roses on the point of the décolletage; or the dress will be slit to the knees at one side and faced with lemon or cherry which shows as one walks, or epaulettes will be lined with frills of bright faille. The black sheath dresses, moulded, beltless and slit, with a very low

décolletage held up by two narrow jewelled straps, are sometimes given a summer evening coat of brilliant flowered satin or poul, or a ruffled fichu in poul.

There is another type of evening frock shown this summer which is really a cross between a dinner dress and a ball gown. It is in a vivid flowered satin or poul and has a low strap décolletage, a slim skirt with a godet at the back or a pleated panel that gives a kickout. Stiebel makes

this kind of dress with a transparent ruffled cape or a long-sleeved chiffon jacket in a dark colour—and it is the perfect dress for a gala night in the south of France. Angele Delanghe inlets a pleated panel of prune-coloured lace at the back of her lilac satin and tucks flowers in the low décolletage in front. Another variation of Stiebel's is the dress we have photographed, which has its dark, slender line set off by its

dramatic ballooning sleeves of shaded poul. Hardy Amies gives a white sheath crêpe dress a short white box jacket brilliantly embroidered with green leaves in glass baguettes and flowers.

FOR informal summer dances by the seaside or in the country, there are charming linens, rayons that look like linen, and cottons. A tunic frock has a tight sail-red cotton "duck" skirt, a tunic in exotic patterned cotton, yellow and red, worked in broad Paisley stripes and made with a low square décolletage back and front, "pinafore" ruffles on the shoulders. This dress is bright as a bed of geraniums and calceolarias—very effective for a dazzling blonde or brunette on a hot summer's night. Linen frocks at Debenham and Freebody in plain bright colours have scooped-out necklines, tiny cap sleeves and button down the front with what look like chunks of turquoise or agate, but which, of course, are plastic. Skirts are flared for dancing and ankle-length. The fresh flower prints of Jacquar are being sought after for these simple summer evening frocks, which are sometimes given a bolero or waistcoat-jacket as well in the print. The ballet-length summer dance frock is shown by Spectator in printed crêpe with a low square décolletage and straps edged with pleated ruffles of cherry chiffon. This has a bolero edged with more cherry ruffles, enchantingly gay and youthful looking, and it looks very smart with a sophisticated braided coiffure and high-heeled cherry slippers, for the rule seems to be the lower the décolletage the higher the coiffure. For heavier figures, Debenhams show printed crêpe dresses with matching long-sleeved boleros—the dresses made with epaulette folds and gathered tops, the skirt straight and slender. Another style has its fullness in front of the skirt, a bodice cut to a deep point. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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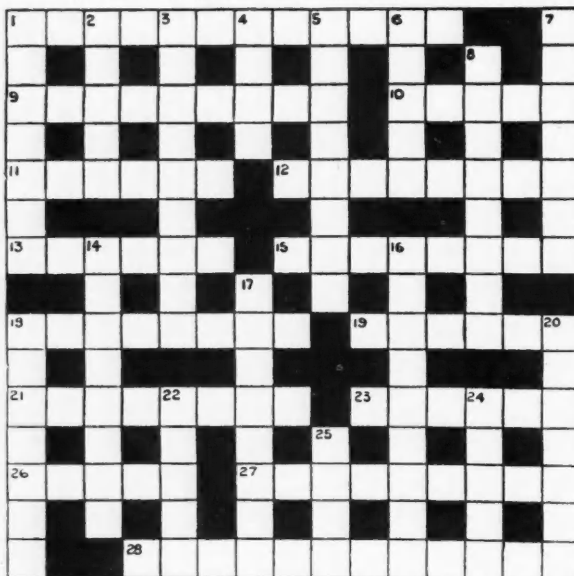
A NOBLE SCOTCH—Gentle as a lamb

OAS

CROSSWORD No. 853

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 853, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, June 6, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 852. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 24, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 6, Mock turtle soup; 9, Walsingham; 10, Deal; 12, Rooks; 13, Small beer; 14, Adieu; 16, Bantam; 20, Branch; 21, Quest; 25, Ultimatum; 26, Slope; 27, Idle; 28, Sisterhood; 29 and 30, Good fellowship. DOWN.—1, Mowers; 2, Callow; 3, Trips; 4, Register; 5, Llamas; 7, Overeats; 8, Pilgrims; 11, Cloaks; 15, Decamp; 17, Abjuring; 18, Martello; 19, Gun-metal; 22, Strike; 23, Moloch; 24, Mendip; 26, Shrew.

ACROSS

1. The civilian, at any rate, can't feed like this nowadays (8, 4)
9. Making observations on the subject of one of the footballer's jobs (9)
10. Motionless (5)
11. Though it goes up from the mines it also goes down (6)
12. What we have all been getting since clothes coupons started (8)
13. One of four famous books (6)
15. Tom's view of the Lady Godiva exhibition (4, 4)
18. Tiprng (8)
19. Sid backs a rotter—the worm! (6)
21. The royal road to the Strand (8)
23. Description of a less than ordinary seaman (6)
26. Lesson for a thousand by word of mouth (5)
27. What the girl replied to Edward Barber's request? (9)
28. Venerable (perhaps, very reverend?) trace of woodland (6, 2, 4)

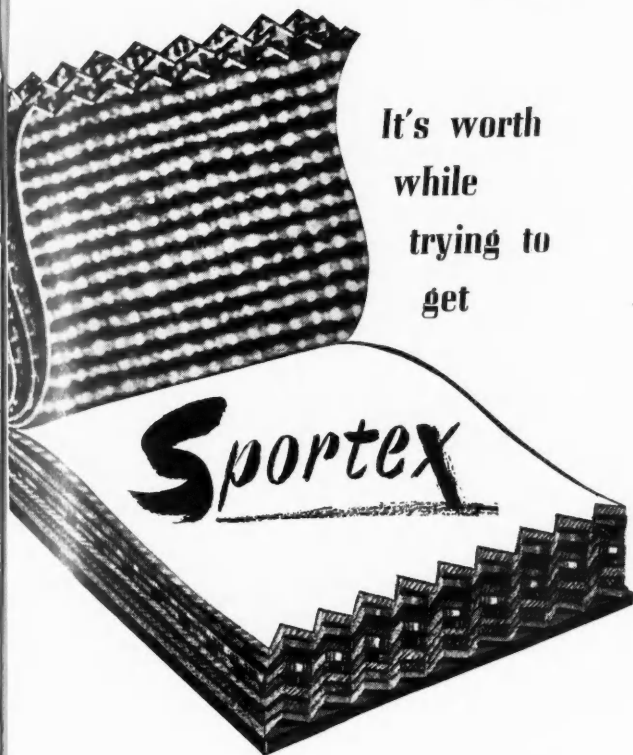
DOWN

1. A Persian doesn't wear his quite this length (7)
2. Musical range (5)
3. Kind of priest Henry II got rid of (9)
4. Its fate is to be driven and hard hit (4)
5. An engaging piece of mechanism (8)
6. Up go a hundred, on foot, possibly (5)
7. Do tallboys do this with their drawers? (7)
8. Her slide (anagr.) (8)
14. Silkworms, for instance (8)
16. He takes an obvious quarrel to court (9)
17. Lamp seen (anagr.) (8)
18. Armed anglers? (7)
20. Oxford theatre man (7)
22. It starts a big boom (5)
24. The graduate may be made to wash himself (9)
25. Determination that brings tears to the eyes (9)

The winner of Crossword No. 851 is

Mrs. Lennox Wright,
South Ridge,
Heathfield,
Sussex.

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It's worth
while
trying to
get

Sportex

—then your suit will be made of
Scotland's hardest wearing cloth

S.P. la



Always look for the name
MORLEY



Not just a Travel Coat
but sufficiently becoming
for other uses, in Camel
Hair cloth, nigger, blue
and green. Note the new
collarless neckline, the
dolman sleeve and the
low armhole. A half belt
fits snugly at the back and
two attractive buttons
give finish to the front.



Jamedon

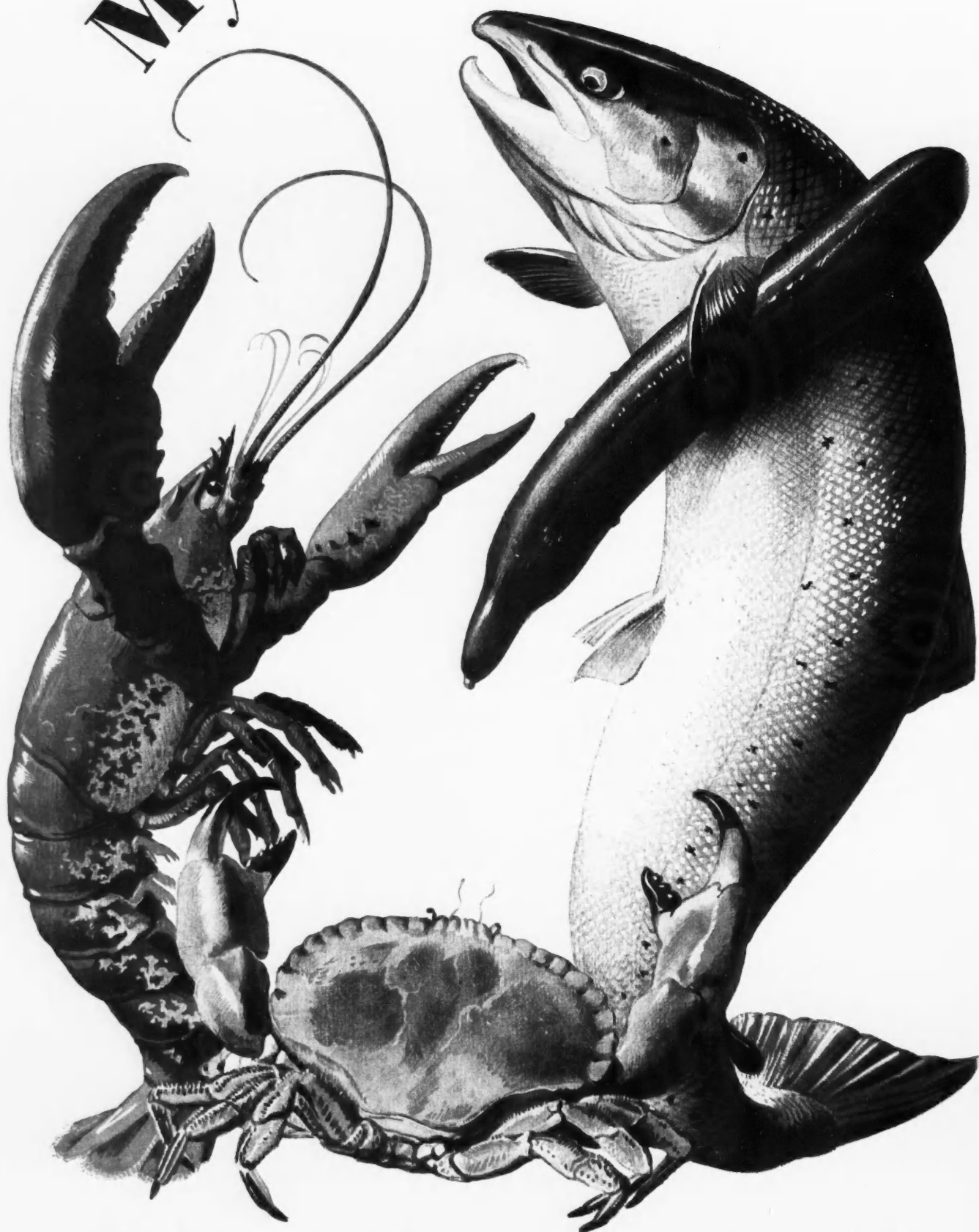


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COUNTRY LIFE—MAY 31, 1946

My goodness—



Where's the GUINNESS?